The Weekly Constitution Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

George Washington a hatchet had,
And chopped his father's tree,
A deed befitting no good lad,
But bad as bad could be.

When home at night his father came,
With daily toil worn out,
No rest he gave his weary frame,
But went and looked about.

And when he saw his tree was marred
(A cherry, tall and fair,
Its smooth young bark all foully scarred),
He went, and tore his hair.

Then for his son he loudly called:
"George Washington, appear!"
And George, expecting to be mauled,
Said, "Father, I am here."

Then asked his sire, "Who did this wrong?
Who hacked my precious tree?"
And George, not hesitating long,
Said, "Father, it was me.

"I cut the tree you love so well;
That cruel deed was mine;
You know a lie I cannot tell;
My ways to truth incline."

The old man took a cowhide thin
His son and heir to wale;
Without a word he did begin,—
His soul no mercy felt.

Then, when his fury was appeased,
But o'er George ceased to burn,
The senior said, "My son, be pleased
This lesson now to learn:

"Much as a liar I despise,
I value more my trees;
So, if your skin you henceforth prize,
You must not hack at these.

"And now, my boy, just mind your eyes,
If son of mine you be;
I'd rather hear ten thousand lies
Than lose a single tree."

—American Homes for May.

A STORY OF MYSTERY AND WOE.

A more honest fellow than Pennington Smythe never lived. He was young—say twenty-two or three—full of a large assortment of varied enthusiasms, possessed of any unlimited belief in the goodness of human nature, and absolutely incapable of falsehood.

And yet, curiously enough, he had a passion for mystery. Although practically a commonplace Presbyterian, he nevertheless affected to believe in the mysteries of Roisercucianism. He was perpetually striving with conspicuous want of success, to magnetise his friends, and although he was too orthodox to believe in Spiritualism, he lived in constant hopes of inducing his washstand to move and his writing table to rap by the patient contact of his tireless hands. As for secret societies, they were his delight. He belonged to nearly every ancient and venerable order of very modern mechanics and grocery-men in existence, and kept locked up in his trunk more flaring gilt badges and fantastically trimmed aprons and horse-collars than would have sufficed to purchase the sovereignty of a dozen Africans kingdoms.

And there never was a more honest and straightforward little girl than Mary Morris, to whom Smythe was engaged to be married. She was just out of boarding school, and her respectable father—in the wholesale lard business—and her equally respectable mother—in the wholesale family business—and all her thirteen brothers and sisters of assorted sexes, were ready to swear—or affirm, as the case might be—that Mary was as good as gold and many times as valuable.

The engagement of these two young persons was with the full approbation of the elder Smythes and Morrisses. Young Pennington was expected to spend three evenings every week with his betrothed, and they were always accommodated with a convenient back parlor in which to converse after the manner of their kind. In these circumstances Pennington Smythe ought to have been happy, but he was not. There was no mystery about his love affairs, and the fact weighed upon his spirits.

He did what he could to convince himself that the respectable old Mr. Morris, who used to say when Pennington made his appearance, "Now, you children keep out of that back parlor, and give Mary and her young man a show"—was bitterly opposed to the match, and must be kept from perceiving that his daughter was beloved by her "young man." But the only possible way which he could devise to throw an air of secrecy over the affair was to write notes to his beloved in a very cramped hand, and to deliver them himself. Usually he had to read them too, his handwriting was too mystical to be readily deciphered, and when they were read they usually contained nothing but an amplification of the innocuous idea that he Pennington Smythe, proposed to love her, Mary Morris, in spite of every obstacle. As there were no conceivable obstacles, this statement was not one of tremendous moment; but still it gave young Smythe no little comfort to make it in writing and deliver it with an air of immense secrecy.

One day a happy thought struck him. How delightful it would be to correspond with his darling in cipher. This idea filled him with a calm and mystical joy that was really a first class sensation. So he devised a cipher of the kind so much in vogue among the school-girls, and consisted in substituting one letter for another, and instantly wrote a brief letter to Mary. This he carried to her the same evening, together with a key, and attained the seventh heaven of mystical delight in transmitting it to her.

Poor Mary suffered much more from this cipher. It was very hard work for her to write an intelligible letter with the new alphabet. She continually made mistakes in it, and so kept Pennington out of his bed for hours while with locked door and shaded windows he tried to decipher some such sentence as "I do so long to see you." It was only when mistakes were made in the use of this cipher that it became at all difficult of comprehension to an ordinary reader. Poor Pennington had not devoted much attention to the subject of cryptography or he would have known that there is nothing more transparent than a cipher which merely consists of the substitution of one letter for another. He was, however, soon to learn this fact in a very unpleasant way.

One evening Mary dropped a note which she had received by mail, and it was picked up by her father. The old gentleman was wild with horror. There was his trusted daughter actually corresponding with some unknown villain in cipher. Obviously the cipher must have some shameful secret. He sat in his arm chair with the open note in his hand, when his son Tom, a young fellow just home from college, entered, and frightened at his father's appearance, asked and received an explanation.

Tom was a bright young fellow, and he at once remarked that it was hardly worth while to take to apoplexy until it was really apparent that the mysterious note contained something wrong. He suspected that it was written by the mystery-loving Smythe, and he did not doubt his ability to read it. The note ran as follows:

CRSM PSMX: H TBDS XBC SYC STFSXN FHTT. OSYYHYDUBY NPXULS.

In less than ten minutes Tom had translated this innocent mystery into the words, "Dear Mary: I love you and always will. Pennington Smythe," and thus banished his father's doubt and wretchedness. However the old man was angry enough to desire to give the unfortunate Pennington a lesson which he might remember. So when the young man made his usual evening call he was awaited in the parlor by the licensed father and his greatly amused son, and addressed in the following stern and cruel words:

"Mr. Smythe, what do you mean by writing to my innocent daughter in such infamous style as this, sir?" and he shook Pennington's letter before his astonished eyes.

"Sir," replied the youth, "it is not infamous. It is an entirely proper note. All the world might see it."

"Then why the devil did you write it in this outlandish lingo?" returned the father.

"She is not to blame," hastily urged Pennington, judiciously shirking the main question. "I assure you she never can read them without my help; and when she writes them she makes so many mistakes that often I can't make head or tail of them."

"By 'them' I suppose you mean the letters written in cipher," replied Mr. Morris. "Well, I won't add to your trouble. Only let me advise you not to write any more cipher notes, my boy.—Tom, here, read your note almost as easy as if it had been written in print. There, go along now, and don't be silly again—at least any more than you can help, you know." And the old man, quite recovered from his anger, went laughing away.

Pennington lingered. "It is really true, Tom, that you could read it without a key," he doubtfully asked.

"Of course I could. Why, Pen, there is nothing easier to read than that sort of cipher. If you will write in cipher—and I don't see why you shouldn't if you want to, though you'll find it beastly tiresome—I can tell you of a cipher that no one can possibly translate."

"If you would be so very kind," murmured Pennington.

"Why," continued Tom, "you select some book. Then out of the words in this book you make your cipher. For instance, you want to write 'dear,' as I presume you do, and you find it, say, on the twelfth page of the book in the second line from the top and the third word in the line. You then represent it by the numbers 12, 2, 3. And so with the rest of your note. You see, no human being could possibly read it unless they happened to guess what book you used.

Pennington was everjoyed at this delightful plan, and, thanking Tom warmly hastened to unfold the new cipher to Mary. He felt at perfect liberty to disregard Mr. Morris's advice not to write in cipher, for he now decided that Mary's father would be justifiably regarded as a hoary-headed tyrant, bent upon separating two loving hearts, and only fit to be circumvented by careful strategy. So he selected a novel, of which he knew that both Mary and himself possessed copies; explained the new cipher with the utmost care, and after he reached home put it in immediate practice by writing a brief note and sending by post, as he would be unable to see her the next evening.—This is what he wrote:

35. 9. 5—33. 2. 3—45. 4.4—69. 5. 9—65 4. 5—51. 15. 6—80. 5. 2—39. 2. 6—117. 5. 5—71. 17. 8.

Now the book upon which the cipher was based was printed in double columns. Unfortunately Pennington forgot to explain which of the columns he intended to use. However, he decided to use the outer column, trusting that the other heart, which, as he frequently remarked, was one of two "which beat as one," would instinctively divine his selection.

Two nights afterwards he reached the Morrises' door, full of delightful anticipations. He was met by old Mr. Morris, who, thrusting a note into his hand, explained, with much unnecessary emphasis and a total disregard of the commonest rules of politeness, that if he ever ventured to present himself at that house again he would be kicked down the front steps, mixed up in complicated relations with the family bull-dog, and committed to the final care of the police.

He went home maddened with this very undesirable mystery, and confident that old Morris had been attacked with delirium tremens, and was an exceedingly unsafe acquaintance. Once in his room, he sat down to read the crumpled letter that had been forced upon him. It was his own letter to Mary. Below the cipher was written Mary's translation of it. The poor girl had tried to translate it by inner columns of the book, and with the following unsatisfactory result:

"You liar when almost hate her and farewell you deceitful never again and base infamy."

And still further down on the page was written in Mary's hand, "I can make out enongh of your letter to see it is a cruel, wicked insult, and I shall tell papa."

It flashed across Pennington's remnant of a mind that perhaps Mary had made a mistake in the columns of the book. He seized the volume and verified his suspicion. The innocent note that he had written was actually transformed, by the simple process of reading it with the wrong column as a key, into the incoherent but obviously impolite letter which had wrought such unhappy consequences.

Pennington sank into his chair utterly overwhelmed. He called himself all the choice names that old Morris had applied to him, together with a large selection of other epithets. He spent an hour in this profitable occupation. At the end of that time he had formed a resolution which he proceeded to put into immediate execution.

He rose up, and, going to his trunk, took out his secret society emblems and solemnly threw them in the grate. He next sat down and wrote twelve separate resignations for twelve different lodges. Then he wrote a solemn pledge never, to the day of his death, to meddle with cipher or any other mystery, and finally, writing out a full history of the cipher letter, sent it together with the book which he had used as a key, his pledge to solemnly abstain from mysteries, and an humble apology, to old Morris.

Of course his explanation was accepted and Mary forgave him. Several years have passed since that event, but if you wish to make Pennington Smythe blush with wretchedness, all that is necessary is to ask of him if he knows of any good, trustworthy cipher.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

The etiquette of Washington society is very much puzzled to know how to treat its various officials and dignitaries of the present and the past. Its feeble wit is utterly incompetent to decide just what, and just how much, attention to accord to each; and fearful of commiting that most horrifying error to a snob, granting a jot of honor beyond that which is due, it often grossly neglects those simple, unaffected, kindly social duties which a grain of common sense would dictate. As an example, the widow of ex-President Tyler has been sojourning in the city. She properly called at the White House to pay her respects to President and Mrs. Grant, and was invited to the next state-dinner, where she was given the place of honor. Further than this, little official civility has been shown the distinguished lady.

Senators' wives and others, although longing to know Mrs. Tyler, stand upon their dignity, and demand the first call from her. She, equally punctilious, declines to make the initial advances, and thus all rob themselves of a pleasure to gratify a pride of position that is most ridiculous in the citizens of a Republican nation.

Mrs. Tyler is still beautiful and brilliant, although grandmother to a little 4-year-old girl, the only child of her eldest daughter, who was married and died within a twelvemonth. She has five children still living. Her second son, a handsome and accomplished young man, after eight years' schooling in Germany (four months of which he passed in the army as an Uhlan), is now a civil engineer on the Pacific Railroad.

Since the death of Mr. Tyler, his widow has been perplexed by long and bitter law-suits over the property willed to her by her mother, and the possession of her husband's estate on the James River, which the children of his first wife endeavored to take from her. Both suits have been decided in her favor, and Sherwood Forest—the place where she passed the happy years of her marriage—will be her future home.

A BURST OF ELOQUENCE.

A lawyer in Milwaukee was defending a handsome young woman accused of stealing from a large, unoccupied building in the night-time, and thus he spoke in conclusion:

Gentlemen of the jury, I am done. When I gaze with enraptured eyes on the matchless beauty of this peerless virgin, on whose resplendent charms suspicion never dared to breathe; when I behold her radiant in the glorious bloom of lustrous loveliness which angelic sweetness might envy but could not eclipse; before which the star of the brow of night grows pale, and the diamonds of Brazil are dim; and then reflect upon the utter madness and folly of supposing that so much beauty would expose itself to the terrors of an empty building in the cold damp, dead of night, when innocence like hers is hiding itself among the snowy pillows of repose; gentlemen of the jury my feelings are too overpowering for expression, and I throw her into your arms for protection against this foul charge, which the outrageous malice of a disappointed scoundrel has invented to blast the fair name of this lovely maiden, whose smile shall be the reward of the verdict which I know you will give!

The Jury convicted her without leaving their seats.

IF NOT TRUE LOVE, WHAT CAN IT BE?

Alfonso Bombardio was not only one of the most celebrated sculptors of his day, but he was also one of the most exquisite of coxcombs. Being extensively patronized by the Emperor Charles V., he was admitted at court where, for a season, he reigned supreme as a leader of fashion and flirtation. It remained for a young lady of Bologna to administer a fitting punishment for his fulsome conceit. This lady chanced to be Bombardio's partner at a ball given by the Governor, and he improved the opportunity of making love in his most flippant manner. The lady did not even smile. Bombardio looked languishingly upon her, and heaved a deep sigh. Then, pressed his hand upon his bosom, with beseeching gaze and with a writhing almost of torture, he exclaimed: "Ah, sweet lady, if this be not true love I feel, what can it be?" "Perhaps," replied the beauty, with utmost innocence of expression, "something bites you." The story got abroad, and from that day Bombardio grew wise in the matter of indiscriminate love-making.

TWILIGHT DREAMS.

They come in the quiet twilight hour,
When the weary day is done,
And the quick light leaps from the glowing heaps
Of wood, on the warm hearth-stone.

When the household sounds have died away,
And the rooms are silent all,
Save the clock's brief tick, and the sudden click
Of the embers as they fall;

They come, those dreams of the twilight hour.
To me, with their noiseless tread,
A tearful band, by the guiding hand
Of a grave-eyed spirit led.

There is no voice within the hall,
No footstep on the floor,
The children's laughter is hushed, there is
No hand at the parlor door.

Like fingers tapping eagerly
Against the shuttered frame,
Where the trailing rose its branch throws
Beat the great drops of rain!

But my heart heeds not the rustling leaves,
Nor the rain-fall's fitful beat,
Nor the wind's low sigh, as it hurries by
On its pauseless path and fleet;

For now in the dusk, they gather round,
The visions of the past,
Arising slow, in the dim red glow,
By the burning pine-brands cast.

My brow is calmed as with the touch
Of an angel's passing wing;
They breathe no word, yet my soul is stirred
By the messages they bring.

Some in their grasp impalpable,
Bear Eden-cultured flowers,
That sprang in gloom, from the tear-bathed tomb
Of hope's long-buried hours.

Some from the fount of memory,
Lasting, and pure, and deep,
Brings waters clear though many a year
Hath saddened their first fresh sweep.

And some in their hands of shadow bear,
From the shrine of prayerful thought,
A fragrance blest, to the stricken breast,
With balm and healing fraught.

The night wears on, the hearth burns low,
The dreams have passed away;
But heart and brow are strengthened now
For the toil of coming day.

CALIFORNIA LIONS.

AN ARIZONA TRAVELER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ENCOUNTER WITH SEVEN WILD BEASTS.

A correspondent of the Arizona Miner gives the following curious account of adventure in the wilds of that Territory. "On my way from Prescott I stopped for the night at Old Camp Hulspai. On the morning of the 17th inst., started early, in order to take advantage of the little frost on the ground, which made it better traveling over the clay flats that are found near Aryil Rock. I reached the summit of the Azted Pass quite early; the wind was blowing cold and the air was full of snow, and I pulled a blanket, about my face and urged my horse forward as fast as I could. I had not traveled one mile from the summit of the Pass when my horse stopped; I looked forward, and in the road, not fifty yards from me, I saw two cougars (commonly called California lions). One of them turned around so as to show to the best advantage possible. The other, a smaller one got down close to the ground, and acted as though he intended to spring at my horse. I lost no time in getting out my pistol, and, as soon as my horse was quiet enough, fired at the creeping monster. I undershot my mark. The ball struck a rope about one foot in advance of the creeping lion, and glanced off with a sharp, whistling noise. At this moment I observed five other monsters of the same species rise up from the dry grass, close by the road-side. Now, all seven hopped off about twenty paces to the right of the road and stopped on open ground, within sixty yards of me. Now, this was the first hop of the season, and here was I, an uninvited guest; but I hastily took items, and, as it is customary to describe dress and appearance at fashionable hops, I will record items as I took them; three of the lions were very large, in fact, monsters of their species, and would weigh at least 300 pounds; the others were smaller, but I should judge the smallest to weigh at least 100 pounds. It being midwinter, furs were all the rage. The three largest of these fellows wore a dark gray bordering on a brown coat, being a little lighter on their sides; in front and under their bodies was white and appeared like white lace or down. The fourth was a little smaller, and his dress was a little darker in color. The three smaller ones were dressed in dark chestnut coat; on the sides it bordered on yellow with the same lace of downy trimming. The dresses glistened as they turned, and resembled changeable silk; their movements were with much grace and ease. They all wore tails at least four feet long, and full three feet more than a lion had any use for, but, I presume, long tails are fashionable in these parts, if not each lion or lioness had to carry his or her own tail, and it was not for me to say how long a tail a lion should carry. One of the larger ones, which I took to be a mother of part of the group, sat down like a cat; she raised her great paw and licked it, and then rubbed her ear and side of her head as a cat would. The movements were awkward but easy. If she was washing her face she should have done so before coming to the hop. The second large one sat very quiet by and looked on. The third large one, which I took to be a male, kept a little in the rear, and appeared to be uneasy, as though he expected reinforcements from another direction, and I earnestly hoped that no others would appear, as there were already enough for the occasion.

The fourth, a lively fellow, put his big paws on a lager pine root that protruded above the ground, and raked it down as though he was springing a little bluff. The bark flew in every direction. As a scratchist this fellow was a decided success. At the same time the three small ones lay down close to the ground, and riveted their eyes on me or my horse, and commenced crawling up as though they would like a more intimate acquaintance. I had head that if one looked a lion in the face it would turn away; but how could I look three lions in the eye at the same time? Impossible. Now I would like to have compromised this whole matter by giving a horse, but my horse was trembling with fear, which plainly told me that he would not stand to any bargain of this kind. I looked for a sapling, but they do not grow in this part of Arizona; none but large pines were in sight, and all the lions in Arizona could not frighten me up a tree four feet in diameter. To dismount I would make a dead shot, but then there would be six lions left, and I afoot. This would not do. I resolved to try another shot, so I got my horse before the game and again I fired. As my pistol cracked the foremost crawler jumped about six feet in the air and struck on his feet, and hit his side as though he had been stung by a bee. At this the large ones moved on toward a brushy thicket and the smaller ones followed. As I turned my horse to go on I saw approaching me three horsemen. They came in time—none too soon I assure you. They had seen the large tracks in the road and heard my shots and hurried up. I told them of what had happened, and, as they were well heeled, and appeared to be men that had seen something of frontier life, I suggested that if it was game they wanted they would find it in that thicket. But they all most emphatically denied having lost any lions. They hardly waited to hear my story, but passed on. As I started on my way my horse wanted to run, and appeared very fresh; previous to this he seemed a little "played" and tired, but he would now and then look back and then "git." For the last twelve days my horse can see a lion when he wants to. The fact is, he has got what is called lion on the brain. If he does not recover soon I will sell him off for a mule."

THOSE SNOBBISH INVITATIONS.

[Chicago Times.]

Mr. Grant has a daughter who is going to get married on the 21st inst., to an Englishman of the name of Sartoris. Cards of invitation to the performance have been issued, in the following words:

"The president and Mrs. Grant request the pleasure of your company at the marriage of their daughter, at the executive mansion, on Thursday, May, 21, at 11 o'clock A. M."

It is to be hoped that the style of this invitation to wedding guests will not be regarded as a precedent which all our public servants will feel themselves authorized to follow when their daughters get married. If it should be, we shall speedily have two separate and distinct fashions of the thing—one for the officeholding caste, and one for the non-officeholding caste. The former, following the analogy of the official invitation "by the president" in Miss Grant's case, will run in this wise: "The treasurer and Mrs. Smith invite you to the wedding of their daughter;" "The sheriff and Mrs. Jones will be happy to see you at their daughter's wedding;" The constable and Mrs. O'Flaherty request the pleasure of your presence at their daughter's marriage," an so on through the whole range of officeholders.

Seriously, the official style of this invitation to the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Grant's daughter is in extremely bad taste. It reads like an official proclamation from the public functionary, called president; whereas in fact it is a matter having no possible or conceivable relation to "the president;" it is simply a private note from the citizen, Mr. Grant, and his wife, inviting the person addressed to attend the wedding of a young lady not known as Miss President, but as Miss Grant, the daughter of Mr. Grant and Mrs. Grant. "The president" is a creation of law, nothing more. Until some one shall discover and point out how a written statute or constitution can be made to produce offspring, the presidential office can have attached to it neither daughters nor sons. It is one of the merits of our political system that the election of Smith or Jones or Grant to the office of president does not transform Smith or Jones or Grant from a citizen to a sovereign, but leaves them for all unofficial purposes as they were, plain Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Grant; and their daughters, instead of becoming the daughters of rulers, remain still the daughters of simple American citizens, whose good names, and not the offices they hold, are their true badge of honor.

KEEPING A SANE MAN IN A MADHOUSE.

[Sioux City Journal.]

Covington, our trans-Missouri neighbor, has had a sensation of metropolitan proportions. For six years she has numbered among her residents a man named Thomas Carter and a woman named Mrs. Dracott, the twain, as is alleged, bearing relations to each other which it is incumbent upon couples in similar circumstances to have ratified according to law. Twelve years ago they were residents of Oregon, the woman being the wife of a man by the name of Dracott, who was worth at that time the very comfortable sum of $95,000.

By conspiring with a couple of the physicians connected with the Territorial Insane Asylum, Carter and his paramour succeeded in kidnapping Dracott and having him wrongfully incarcerated in the institution on a charge of insanity, thereby gaining possession of his fortune. For twelve long years this villainous fraud upon Dracott had been kept up, depriving him of his liberty and compelling him to associate with lunatics and madmen.

By some means he succeeded in conveying knowledge of his deplorable situation, to persons outside, and an investigation of the matter was instituted. So strongly had the job been put up, however, that an expense of $40,000 on the part of the authorities was required in order to break up the toils by which Dracott was held.

THERE is an elm eighty-four years old and about six feet in diameter at Franklin, Vt., and the man near whose house it stands says that when he was a boy he pulled it up, which made his father so mad that he walloped him with it and then set it out again.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that some feet on earth,
Have rosy ways to tread,
That lead through ways of pleasant mirth
Where sunbeams bright are shed?
They laugh at woe, and turn away
At moan or sorrow's tear,
Their life has been one lasting May,
Since first they started here.

Why is it, that some hearts around
Are breaking with their care,
And chilled, by icy fetters bound
That deaden all that's fair?
Why is it that some eyes must weep,
And lip's moan, "Oh! in vain,
Whilst souls long for the lasting sleep
That knows no sin nor pain?

Why is it that some hopes are dust,
And dreams once bright are gone,
Have left behind a faithless trust,
That was not at their dawn?
Why is it that a youthful song
Was once in gladness given,
Where now a wail so sad and long
Goes up for help to Heaven?

God only knows why life is so,
He to all being gave,
And man can but toil on below,
But try the march to brave,
Perchance the crown shall brighter be
For every earthly trial,
When we shall reach eternity
And meet the Father's smile.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

FISTULA CURED.

I send you a recipe for the cure of fistula, or pole-evil, in horses. I have used it in two instances with great success: forty grains iodine, twenty drops oil of cedar, thirty drops oil sassafras, fifty drops spirits turpentine, one ounce gum euphorbium, one half ounce Spanish flies: cut the iodine with alcohol; mix all together, then stir in hog's lard to the desired thickness. Then cut away the hair over the swelling with sharp scissors for some inches around, even if it has gone into a running ulcer, and spread the salve with a small mop. Every second or third day, wash off clean with strong soap-suds, and repeat the application. A permanent cure may be expected in a short time, unless the treatment has been too long deferred. —[N. Y. Tribune.

PLASTER FOR POTATOES.

According to Mr. Compton, author of the prize essay on the cultivation of the Potato, very remarkable results are obtained from plaster by dusting the vines with it as soon as they are through the soil; again immediately after the last plowing and hoeing; and at intervals through the whole growing season. The first application may be light, the second heavier, and after that more bountiful, say 200 pounds to the acre. It renders the plant less palatable to the insects, and appears to be fatal to many of the fungi family. The vines retain a bright lively green color, and the tubers continue swelling until growth is stopped by the frost; beside, potatoes thus grown are so sound and free from disease as to be easily kept for the spring market, without any loss by rot. Mr. Compton says he has seen a field, all planted with the same variety, at the same time, on one-half of which, that had received no plaster, the yield was but 60 bushels per acre, and many rotten; while the other half, to which plaster had been applied, yielded 300 bushels per acre, and not an unsound one among them.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

This disease is becoming more common and may visit thousands of your readers this season. I will give you a copy of the remedy as furnished in the Fanciers' Journal which I have tried and found good: "Alum, copperas, cayenne pepper, sad sulphur, saltpeter, and resin, equal parts; dose, two tablespoonsful for twelve chickens. Mix with meal and feed on first appearance of disease, once or twice a week. It is best to feed early in the morning as they are not so apt to refuse it. One of my neighbors gives it about once a month and has never lost a fowl since he began the use of it.—[Cor. Western Rural.

MONEY IN SHEEP RAISING.

G. Lawrence, of the Rose Glen farm in Wisconsin, in a recent communication to the Farmers' Union, says:

Would it not be more expedient to raise more stock and grow less area of grain, or, if grain must be the product, grow the varieties to feed and fatten stock for market, saving thereby the exorbitant freight tariff? This must be reduced, if not by the railroads themselves, let us do it by reducing in some manner our produce, and shipping in a condensed form, say in stock on foot, or a better way still, kill and dress.

Then wool is a thing not to be overlooked; raising sheep is a success, and always will be. This staple is shipped with little expense. Think of a farmer going to town with a load that two horses can easily haul, say 3,000 lbs. of wool worth fifty cents per pound, a nice little load of $1,500. This can be done from 500 sheep and that does not constitute all the profit. Take an average in such a lot of sheep and there will be from 300 to 400 breeding ewes, raising some 300 lambs worth, six months old, $2,00 each—$600 more, making sum total $2,100. This is no exaggerated figure. It has been done and is done every year by many farmers. These 500 sheep will keep on the same amount of feed that 65 or 70 head of cattle will, and with less trouble. Cattle have to be kept two or three years before you can turn them, while sheep are bringing in their income every year, and paying their way as they go

A RETIRED SEA CAPTAIN SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE BY A WIDOW.

An interesting breach of promise case, involving some nice questions of law, is now on trial before the United States Circuit Court at New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ayer seeks to obtain $40,000 damages from Oliver H. Clark for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff is a widow of forty, who was formerly engaged in the millinery business in New York. The defendant is an ex-sea captain, formerly of New York, and now of Chester, and is reputed to be worth over $100,000. Mrs. Ayer does not consider the sentimental aspects of her case, but views it from a business point of view only. Her grievance is, not that the captain wounded her feelings by refusing to marry her after he had promised to do so, but that he caused an actual loss to her in dollars and cents by his proposal to marry her. She was driving a prosperous business in the fashionable millinery trade when she first met the captain, her profits being $4,000 a year, and upon his promising to marry her she sold out her establishment at his solicitation. She reminded him that his children might object to having her for their mother; but the captain assured her that his children loved him, and that they would raise no objection. "I know you do not love me, Mrs. Ayer, as I do you," said the gallant captain; "but when we are married I know you will—I will be so good to you." After this declaration she accepted him; but the marriage had been again and again postponed, and finally the captain refused to marry her at all, alleging that she was in poor health. To this allegation the widow replies that on one occasion, before the engagement, she told him that it would be very discouraging to him to have her sick, to which he replied, "What would my love be worth if I could not love in sickness as well as in health"—[Boston Post.

VARIETIES.

THE fashionable dance in London now is the Russian Polonaise, a novelty introduced in honor of the Duchess of Edinburgh.

THE most fashionable of Saratoga cottages rent for $3,000 for the season of three months. Others bring $2,500, others $2,000, and so on down to $500.

A YOUNG lady in Ohio was so moved by a sermon that in the midst of the congregation she took out her ear-rings and stripped the flowers from her bonnet.

MR. MILBURN, a compositor in the London Times office, who produced a set of verses in honor of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, has received an autograph letter of thanks from the Empress of Russia.

COUNTERFEIT half dollars bearing the date of 1871, are circulating in Sacramento, and bogus quarters dated 1844, are very numerous in San Francisco. So much for using hard money.

THE Brooklyn Argus thinks it strange that Chicago papers never refer to the big feet of Chicago women. Not at all, my boy; they simply haven't room to properly do it without issuing a supplement.—[Detroit Free Press.

A TEMPTING Inducement.—Cheerful agent for life assurance company: "The advantage of our company is that you do not forfeit your policy either by being hanged or by committing suicide! Pray, take a prospectus!"

THE newest ear-rings of Paris are of bone. They are cut in the form of many-pointed stars tipped with different colors. A small star fastens in the lobe of the ear, and a larger one hangs underneath. They are very odd and very pretty.

LONDON society is considerably excited by the announcement that Holman Hunt, the eminent artist, is about to marry the sister of his deceased wife. As the laws of England forbid such a marriage the ceremony will be performed in some other country. It is understood that they intend to make Jerusalem their future residence.

MR. CHARLES A. DANA, of the New York Sun, has purchased an island on the Sound, near Glen Cove. It is a beautiful domain of forty acres, and is in a high state of cultivation, containing conservatories and flower gardens in luxurious profusion. Mr. Dana has sold his city residence in East Eighteenth street, and removed to his new estate.

A VERY rich coal merchant in England has written to several of his customers, who purchased coals of him for brewing and other purposes connected with the manufacture of beer, regretting that he is unable to continue serving them, as "being an abstainer and a good templar, he cannot conscientiously supply coals for the manufacture of the articles of such a trade."

IT is gossiped about that the reason Strakosch got rid of Victor Maurel, the handsome baritone, was because Anna Louise Cary and he were getting too sweet on each other, whereas his (Strakosch's) managerial heart had already marked the fair contralto for his own. But there is a young lawyer, politician and journalist, in Maine, who is said to have anticipated them both in that matter.

ACCORDING to Rochard, a French veterinary surgeon, a simple method of preventing flies from annoying horses consists in painting the inside of the ears, or any other part especially troubled, with a few drops of empyreumatic oil of juniper. It is said that the odor of this substance is unendurable to flies, and that they will keep at a distance from the parts so anointed. If this treatment should accomplish the alleged result, it may perhaps be applicable in repelling musquitoes.

MADAME DE METTERNICH has returned to Paris. She is described as an enigma, but the Parisians will not give her up. A lady correspondent of an Eastern paper writes of her in the following strain: "Never pretty, but always elegant, stylish and attractive, even while she frankly displayed her skeleton (being the thinnest of mortals) in the most decollete of ball dresses, often wild, foolish and outre, but always the great lady even in her maddest caprices. An Austrian who sets the fashions to Parisians, a plain woman who eclipsed the loveliest belles of the imperial court, the wildest and most erratic of beings, yet she is of spotless virtue and unsullied reputation."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 16, 1874.

MR. ALEX. M. WATSON don't decline to make the race against Col. Bayne. He is emphatically in the hands of his friends.

THE husband of a female crusader in this city sent his wife home after striking her with a horse whip several times. He needs a few prayers.

THE Republican party is on a straddle on the whisky question. It is for and against and respecfully requests the votes of both parties. Why not?

HUNT up your tax receipts for 1873 and have them ready to compare with 1874, if you want to learn an instructive lesson as to the way the Ring understands extracting money.

THE Norfolk branch of the Freedman's Saving Bank owes its depositors $128,000 and has $7,000 to pay it with. It has been managed by Christian statesmen, and the friends of Civil Rights.

THE Ring understand reduction ascending to a demonstration. While reducing the taxes they have nearly trebled them. Do the people want the Ring to give the machine another twist?

FARMERS, if you want to know just how the Ring is eating up your substance, compare your tax receipts this year with those of last year. They will teach you a very instructive lesson.

THE Puddler Statesman will not be a candidate for Congress from this county for the same reason that moved the retirement of Mr. Graham—want of time to canvass the district as well as overdose of State Ring.

NEGLEY wants the fourth term and then another one or two so as to get ahead of Gen. Moorhead, who served five terms. How is it that he don't complain about not having time to canvas the district?

THE action of the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the department of New York, in resolving that there shall be no distinction between Union and Confederate graves, on Decoration Day, is commendable.

THE friends of the Centennial bill give up all hopes for its passage. Mr. Kelley let the golden moment for accepting the amnesty amendment go by, and after he was forced to accept it, there was a large defection among the Radicals of the North.

THEY are having a lively fight in Philadelphia over the repeal of the Sunday laws, for the accommodation of European and Asiatic visitors at the Centennial. This is what might be called liberal christianity on the part of the Quaker City. They are willing to sin for the accomodation of the heathen and outside barbarian.

THERE is a gossipping report in Washington that Mr. Sartoris, Nellie Grant's affianced, is very devoted to a handsome widow in Washington, and is in the habit of sending her the rarest flowers of the season. It is also said that he is given to flirting to a very great extent, all of which troubles Miss Nellie, and very naturally, too.

THE New York Evening Post, Tribune and other papers highly compliment Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, for the views taken by him on the currency question. He favors a sound currency and specie resumption at the earliest practicable moment. He also recommends the abolition of the "rotten borough" system in Connecticut and other New England States, by means of which a small minority are enabled to control the State government. In short Gov. Ingersoll's message is sound and Democratic throughout.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

We do not observe that the new currency bill reported for consideration is very much of an improvement upon the one vetoed by the President. While the bill itself fails in its terms to give us a specifically sound and reliable currency, it is quite probable that the friends and advocates of expansion will be able to engraft amendments upon it, neutralizing the good points that are now in it, which are few enough as it stands.

The bill in brief provides that the legal-tender circulation shall not at any time exceed $382,000,000, and that hereafter as national bank currency, as provided for in the act, shall be issued, fifty per cent of legal-tenders shall be retired and cancelled, until the limit of the legal-tender currency is reduced to $300,000,000. In other words, as the $82,000,000 of legal tenders are retired, $134,000,000 of national bank notes are to be issued to supply their place.

The expansionists will make their fight upon the amount of the per centage of legal-tenders to be retired, and will endeavor to have it fixed at 25 per cent. and the date of specie resumption extended until the year 1878 or 1879. But even with the bill as it stands, specie resumption seems a long way off, for the ninth section of the bill that provides for it, only provides that on and after the first day of January, 1877, any holder of United States notes, to the amount of one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof may present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer of the United States or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at the city of New York, and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in exchange for said notes, deliver to such holders an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe in denominations of fifty dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of five per cent, per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury may issue United States notes so received, or if they are canceled he may issue notes to the same amount either to purchase bonds, or redeem the public debt at par in coin, or to meet the current payments for public service, and said bonds and interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority and said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in lieu of such bonds may redeem said notes in gold coin of the United States.

This is not the kind of a currency that the people want. It is only the few who have thousands provided for in the bill with which to purchase gold bearing bonds. Every note, regardless of its size ought to be made redeemable in coin, at the counter of the bank issuing it, or at some other designated point, so that the few dollars of the poor man would be just as good to him as the thousands of the rich capitalist.

DEATH OF GENERAL M'CALMONT.

A telegram received from Philadelphia Thursday afternoon announced the death of General Albert B. M'Calmont, of Franklin, and a prominent citizen of this State. We have no particulars concerning his demise, except that he visited that city and recently had an operation performed by Dr. Pancoast. Mr. M'Calmont was prominent as a leader and an able expounder of Democracy; was at one time the editor of the Union newspaper in this city; served as Assistant Attorney General to Judge Black under the administration of President Buchanan; won honor and distinction in the late war, and was well liked and esteemed by all who knew him. His sudden and unexpected demise will be received with regret, deep and sincere.

THE TAXES.

We were slightly in error yesterday in stating that the Lawrenceville Special Tax and the City Business Tax was levied upon the entire assessment of the city. The former is to be levied upon the Fifteenth Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, or Lawrenceville district alone. The latter has no reference to the assessed value of the property, but will amount in the aggregate to more than $250,000, and will probably exceed three hundred thousand dollars.

Allowing the difference in the estimate of taxes, as above, and basing a calculation of the taxes upon the millage given, the total amount of taxes will foot up approximating as follows:

Old City Tax	$704,591.08
Fire Tax	176,147.77
Lawrenceville (probably)	12,000,00
City Business Tax	250,000,00
Water Works	264,221.65
County	264,221.65
School	352,295.54
Poor	352,229,54
Total	$2,375,707.23

This it will be seen is about $300,000 less than our total figures of yesterday, and while it is not claimed to be absolutely the exact figures, from the fact that the officials are very reluctant to give them, they will be found to be within a very few thousand of the sum total of the taxes to be collected, and rather under than over the true figures.

The farmers will also find from these figures, and from the tax-rate given, after including their local taxes for various purposes, that they will have more than twice as much taxes to pay this year than last. And yet they were told when the assessments were put at a fabulous figure, that their taxes would be reduced this year. But it turns out to be reduction ascending. We ask the farmers whether they intend to continue the men in office who have thus burdened them?

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS.

Sec. 8 of Article XVI says municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use, shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction. The framers of the Constitution had in view the outrages perpetrated by commissions and viewers in taking and injuring private property without compensation and without regard to the rights of individuals. It does not require that payment shall be made for property taken, but that it shall be secured, which is certainly not asking too much, and need not prevent the prosecution of any public improvement. We have not seen the bill which has recently been defeated but which contemplated modifying the constitutional requirements; and which Councils seem anxious to have passed. The city don't want to become responsible for damages in making grand avenues which are certainly for the benefit of the public and which should be paid for by the public. The organic law is clear and precise on this question and should be adhered to.

The same section of the Constitution also provides that the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals made by viewers or otherwise. And the amount of such damages in all cases of appeal shall on the demand of either party be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

DECLINES AND FALLS OFF.

Hon. James L. Graham is out in a card, declining the nomination for Congress in the Twenty-third District. His card is a most singular document, and to ensure its wider circulation we give it below. Says Mr. Graham:

> In reply to many letters asking me if I will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, I would say that such was my intention, and I so informed a number of my friends. But the early time fixed for the nominating convention, and my detention at Harrisburg, makes it impossible for me to enter into the canvass. I therefore respectfully decline to be a candidate, at the same time most earnestly thanking my numerous friends for their kind and generous offers of support.

This is rather a peculiar way of foregoing an honor, and beats Damon to a very considerable extent. The Dispatch which plays the *role* of Pythias to Mr. Graham, has the following remarks to make:

> We know of no citizen who, during long continued appearance in the arena, has more strikingly maintained private virtue and personal dignity than James L. Graham. Sixteen years ago, elected Sheriff of Allegheny county over eleven competitors, and almost without an effort on his part; within a year after the expiration of his term in the Sheriff's office, nominated for the Senate, and four times subsequently the recipient of like distinction, with at no time even a single vote against him in convention, Mr. Graham was signally possessed of public respect and public confidence. His co-workers of the Republican party gave frequent testimony of their high estimate of his worth. He was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and has held the leading Chairmanships of that body for many years, has been elected to one national and ten State conventions, and was unanimously chosen President of the convention at Philadelphia that nominated General Geary for second term as Governor. These are a succession of incidents which surely the subject and his friends may at the present turning point, review with pardonable pride.

Now all this is very pretty and highly appropriate. There is no doubt that Mr. Graham is one of the best known—perhaps the very best known—citizens of the Twenty-third District. He was a man grown and an office-holder when Colonel Bayne was a schoolboy, and played "hookey" to to go fishing. Mr. Graham is a good man—a great man, and a valuable man to his constituents—a man that the people cannot afford to have in private life. He always voted right in the Legislature—as the Dispatch affectionately insinuates. Ten times in the State Conventions of the Republican party has his voice been heard as that of a leader. There was one National Convention that could not be run without him, and as for local conventions, it would have been the play of Hamlet with the melancholly Prince ignored, if Graham had not been "thar or tharabouts."

In short Mr. Graham is, was and is to be, one of the most universal men in this section of the Radical vineyard. But why in the face of all these things he should give up his cherished ambition, simply because he has not the time to make the canvass for the nomination, is what we cannot understand. One would think that he had no need to make a canvass. It certainly is not necessary for Mr. Graham to go about the District and tell the people who he is and present his claims. To profess ignorance of Graham in the Twenty third District, is to confess a woful state of ignorance.

One would think that a man so well known as this veteran office-holder, after having been supported for sixteen years at the public expense, would only have to announce the fact that he was willing to be sacrifice upon the altar of Congress to secure the nomination. But is the time so very short after all? Between the adjournment of the Legislature and the assembling of the Convention there is a month all to a few days. During this time Mr. Graham could take a carriage and drive around through the most populous parts of the District and tell the people who he was. He might put up posters on the sewing machine wagons to the effect," James L. Graham for Congress" and stretch a streamer across Federal street bearing the same legend, and thus make the fact pretty generally known to ninety-nine out of every one-hundred Republican voters in the District.

We are afraid, however, that Mr. Graham is not wholly disingenuous in his card, which we very much regret, for after the Dispatch, we claim to be one of the greatest of his admirers. We admire his pluck and pertinacity and his enduring heroism in sacrificing himself upon the altar of his country. Consequently, when we find him declining office because he has not the time to work up a nomination, we are filled with regret, not unmixed with suspicion. We strongly incline to the belief that Mr. Graham has chosen between the Mackey-Errett and the Steel-Magee Rings, and has seized the wrong female porcine by the ear. He is not one of the early birds, hence the worm is not predestined unto him as a part of his inheritance. Mackey and Errett are no longer permitted to superintend the flesh pots, and their followers decline to feast *per necessite*. Mr. Graham should have been more careful in choosing his company. And moreover he should give a more candid explanation.

QUESTIONS REQUIRING ANSWERS.

1. Does it reduce the taxes to place an unreal and fictitious value upon property?
2. How are taxes reduced by doubling them?
3. Why did the assessment Ring claim that although the assessments were increased from 50 to 1000 per cent. there would be no in increase in taxation?
4. Why has the City Tax been increased in a single year from $329,730 to $704,591?
5. For what reason do the people have to pay $176,147 Fire Tax in 1874, when $91,696 was sufficient in 1873?
6. Why should the Old City Special Tax be increased from $25,382 to $88,073?
7. In 1873 the Lawrenceville special tax was $6,619; in 1874, it will be nearer $18,000. Why is this thus?
8. Why should there be a large increase in the business tax?
9. Does it really require $264,221 to pay the interest on the Water Bonds?
10. How does it come that the city's share of the county tax is $264,221?
11. Why should the school taxes be run up to $352,295 this year?
12. What will the poor tax amount to including deficiencies?
13. Why should the taxes of a general nature paid in Pittsburgh exceed $2,000,000?

These are questions that the people would like to have answered. But where will they go for information, hoping to get it? That is another question that is hard to answer. If one goes to Treasurer Magee, he is referred to Controller Snodgrass, and by him referred to Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Phelps' office referred down stairs, to go through the same process of reference again, varied now and then by sending the enquirer to the Poor Board or the Board of Schooi controllers; but all this time he gets no information.

If he turns to the Republican newspapers of this city, he finds a very conspicuous blank on the subject of increased taxes. They are as silent as defunct oysters, or living ones either, for the matter of that. Two months ago they were full of epithets and billingsgate toward us because we denounced the movement of the Ring to saddle enormous taxes upon the people, but now that all our predictions are more than verified by the tax-gatherer's official figures, they resolutely shut their mouths and refuse to give their readers any information as to the amount of taxes charged up against them and which they must pay.

We submit that such an outrageous increase of taxes was never heard of in this country before, as that imposed by the city and county Ring. In 1873, they were as much as the people could pay, but this year they are more than double what they were last. And the very men who have piled up these taxes and set the tax machine to grinding, are busily engaged in fixing up a slate, which will be endorsed by the June Convention, and the people called upon to support it without question.

How long can this city and county endure the present rate of taxes and escape bankruptcy? That is a very serious question for the people to answer. The Controller's report shows that fully 60 per cent of last year's city taxes were paid out in salaries, while 30 per cent of the county taxes is absorbed in the same way. Can the public afford to keep up a Ring that imposes taxes for the almost sole purpose of paying official salaries? We submit the question to the voters of the city and county.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

The people of the South Side begin to realize the beauties of consolidation—not that there is any good and sufficient reason why consolidation should be to their disadvantage, but to their advantage, rather—but because they are brought under the thumb of the Ring and their noses are put to the grindstone along with the people of the Old City. The Telegraph of Saturday in referring to the complaints of the people of the South Side says:

> The annual tax levy in the old borough of Birmingham was, before consolidation, but $15,000, now it is nearly $60,000. Not only are the taxes enormously high, but there is little to show for it. They are compelled to pay interest on old city indebtedness which they never helped to contract and from which they derive no benefit. Nearly all the "modern improvements" they were promised, have fallen short of their legitimate expectations.

This is merely paying for the luxury of keeping up a city Ring, and the increase of the taxes on the South Side is but little if any greater than it is in the rest of the city. We have already shown how the taxes in this city have jumped, in one year from a little over six hundred thousand dollars to more than two millions, for what might be termed general purposes, while special taxes and assessments in different wards will swell them more than another million. All over the city the taxes are nearly or quite trebled, and the old borough of Birmingham has not an unsually heavy dose.

There is no reason why the people of the South Side, or any other part of the city should pay such enormous taxes as have been assessed for 1874, further than it is the will of the rapacious Ring that such an amount of taxes should be collected for the sole purpose of paying the salaries of the Ring parasites. We only state the matter in a mild way when we say that comparatively the affairs of Pittsburgh are as badly mismanaged as were the affairs of New York under Boss Tweed or Washington under Boss Shepherd. We have been trying for several years to impress this fact upon the minds of the people, but there is nothing like the tax-gatherer to impress the naked fact.

It is easy now to understand the object that the Ring had in view when it undertook to assess all the real estate of the city and county from 15 to 30 per cent. above its highest actual cash value. It was for the sole purpose of trying to convince the people that their taxes were not in disproportion to their wealth. But how many people are to be humbugged by this pretense?

Then the city Ring has another object in view, and that is to increase the city debt, and the limitation of the Constitution is to be defeated by the increased valuation. This is the whole matter in a nut shell. The people of the South Side feel the matter more keenly because this is the first time that they have had their noses on the Ring grindstone. On this side we are comparatively used to it, but it is even getting a little too steep for old stagers. But as long as the Ring is kept in power, high taxes and extravagant expenses may be expected.

ASKING TOO MUCH.

The Chronicle, after publishing the receipts and expenditures of the county for the year 1873, shows that the receipts for taxes were $467,046 46, and the expenditures were for salaries $125,490, and for all other purposes $484,165 33, and inquires, "if the taxes amount to $467,046 46 and the items of expenditure entirely outside of salaries amount to $484,165 83, where do the $125,490 come from?" The Chronicle wants an early answer; but our own experience is that the gentlemen who manage the tax business don't answer questions. They collect the money and expend it, and let the people sweat for explanations.

MR. CRITTENDEN, the member from Missouri made a point upon Mr. Kelley when he offered as an amendment to the Centennial bill, a provision declaring general amnesty on the Fourth of July, 1876. If there is to be a jubilee in 1876, the Southern members want it to be one for the whole country, and not for a section. They want every man to be relieved of his legal and political disabilities, no matter what his position may have been in the Southern Confederacy. They believe that at the Centennial the most elaborate speeches will be made with reference to the emancipation of the negro; in that connection they want something to be said on the subject of general amnesty. This Mr. Kelley refused to accept, and the result was that the Southern members voted against the bill. The only prospect of securing the passage of the bill now seems to be to admit amendments declaring general amnesty, and restoring pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 who reside in the Southern States.

So far from losing any popularity by his opposition to the Centennial appropriation Congressman Phelps of New Jersey seems rather to have advanced in the already high estimation of his State. The Newark Register speaks with pride of the fact that New Jersey has a representative "who makes not only Congress but the whole country listen when he speaks," and quotes liberally from his speech of Wednesday, calling it a "daring, almost reckless onslaught upon popular humbug, venerable cant, and pleasing hypocrisy." The Newark Journal even, Democratic as it is, is no less hearty in its praise, considering it "almost impossible for any sensible person of even mediocre discerning powers, if he gives the matter proper consideration, to disagree with Mr. Phelp's forcible remarks."

THE Detroit Free Press does not seem to be very nervous about the libel suit which Senator Chandler has brought against it, for it thus alludes to the distinguished statesmen: "Who of the moral people of Michigan can read without sadness or disgust those anecdotes and stories of the great 'war' Senator's doings, with which the press of Washington and of the country teems? Where, in all this great State, is the father who points his beloved son to Chandler as a model? Where, the tender, affectionate, God-fearing mother who would not tremble to think of her beloved boy treading in the footsteps of Chandler?"

THE Convention of the colored people of Tennesse, lately held, adoped resolutions declaring that they will "stamp upon any demogogue who shall oppose their wishes in reference to mixed schools, the brand of the traitor Judas," and will regard him as "a public and political enemy more terrible to meet than a savage beast," &c. These remarks are supposed to be especially designed for Senator Brownlow, who some time since wrote a letter against mixed schools.

SICKLES, formerly Minister to Spain; Jay, now Minister to Austria, and Bancroft, accredited to Prussia, are all coming home. We hope there will be no revolution in Europe in consequence. Schenck, from London, is already here, and it is said Washburne, from Paris is coming to take charge of the Treasury. It is quite possible that our diplomacy abroad will not suffer.

MORE than 1,000 new periodicals have been started in the United States within three years. There are now in the whole country 6,875 such publications. In 1860 there were only 4,051, and in 1870, 5,871. Of the present periodicals, 647 are dailies 5,175 weeklies, and 1,053 monthlies.

IT is noted as a painfully unworthy fact that neither Mr. Schuyler Colfax nor General O. O. Howard—formerly shining lights of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association—participated in the recent anniversary.

GERRYMANDERING is a kind of political swindling, in which, we are sorry to say, both political parties liberally indulge when they get the opportunity. But it remains for the Lancaster Examiner, Simon Cameron's organ, to boast of such shameful legislation. The Pennsylvania Legislature has divided Montgomery county in two legislative districts, because it has a Democratic majority. The Examiner says: "Under this state of facts it was very proper to divide the county into two districts. This has been done! The first district elects one member and gives a Democratic majority of about 1,400! The other elects four members by a Republican majority of about 1,200! This is poetic justice! All honor to the Republicans of the House'. This is an effectual if not a moral means of gaining political power.—N. Y. Post.

THE St. Louis Globe, Republican, says: "The Democrats of Ohio are seriously inclined to put Pendleton on the track once more for President. There has been a great deal said for and against Mr. Pendleton in recent years, but we believe he would prove a tough customer to run against in a nominating Convention. He has always retained a strong personal popularity, and it would puzzle his worst enemy to say a truthful word against his private character. He was badly swindled in the Tammany Convention of 1868."

THE fortification of Paris is engaging the attention of the French people anew. Gen. Chabaud-Latour, commissioned to investigate the matter, thinks that the experience of 1870 proves the circle of forts to be too narrow. As fortified at present, it would, he thinks, be an easy thing to throw shot and shell, by the improved artillery of late years, into the very heart of the city. He thinks it would take 60,000,000 francs to put Paris in a proper state of defense.

MR. CHARLES J. BAKER has purchase the entire interest of Mr. W. H. Welsh in the Baltimore Gazette Publication Company.

THE Ohio State Editorial Association holds its annual convention at Columbus on the morn ing of Friday, the 29th inst.

A LEGAL question for the Department of Justice: What is a fraudulent conveyance? Answer—A landalet.—The Capital.

MR. SIMON GARTLAND, a well-known undertaker of Philadelphia, and brother of Bishop Gartland, died on Friday last.

TRAIN YOUR COLUMBIAD.

HERE IS A MIDGE FOR THE SMOOTH-BORE OF THE COMMERCIAL—WILL HE PUT IN A CHARGE OF GIANT POWDER?

[N. Y. Sun, Editorial.]

It requires a very disreputable journal to undertake the defence of Colfax in this year 1874. But the Pittsburgh Commercial seems to possess the requisite insolence, and stoutly maintains his cause with the causes of the other thieves who habitually look to it for fraternal countenance and support. It is capable, too, of a weak, washy, puling kind of rhetoric, which might be mistaken for the composition of the sainted Schuyler himself, and if the editor could only transfer to paper a counterfeit smirk, the illusion would be complete.

No one ever read a single copy of the Commercial without feeling a mysterious sense of its true character. It is an organ; in that part of Pennsylvania the organ of Addition, Division, and Silence. It was brought into general notice during the war by a Yankee man named Brigham, a loud, roaring fellow, who struck a high note, put on a high price and a big look, and waited patiently for the Ring to buy him. Mr. Mackey and his friends thought on the whole it might be cheaper, and so they paid for the Commercial and made their man Errett its editor. And Errett was an admirable selection. He is a clever hand at a calumny, and knows by long experience how much it gains by regular and constant iteration. His impudence is equal to any emergency. His defence of Colfax is doubtless a great feat in this line; but he does the like daily in the case of the associated thieves of Pennsylvania, and does it with an easy, abandoned grace which probably enhances materially the price of the service.

In fact, Mr. Mackey might have searched the world for an editor without finding another whose training was so thoroughly calculated to fit him for the position. He had been a paymaster in the army, assessor of internal revenue, clerk of the Pennsylvania Senate, and Chairman of the Mann-Mackey-Kemble State Central Committee. It would be a miracle if he failed in the capacity of a Ring editor, and accordingly he has given great satisfaction to all concerned. He never doubts nor falters. He glorifies the Rings with all the breath he has, and rubs with pride the collar of which Mackey keeps the key. Whom he loves he lauds; and we doubt sincerely whether the Educated Hog and the Flying Dutchman entertain a profounder veneration for their common master. It is not generally known outside of Pennsylvania that Pittsburgh and Allegheny county are Ring-ridden, debauched, and plundered by the same class of miscreants who bear sway in Philadelphia; so it is. . . . .

It would certainly be a marvel for all men to wonder at, if, with such history and such associates, Mr. Errett's taste had not selected the false and venal Colfax as the object of his unstinted praise. We expected it long before it came, but doubtless Mr. Errett had difficulty in hitting upon a sufficiently elevated style, and in culling from his extensive repertory such an appropriate assemblage of words as that which we have taken the trouble to reprint in another column for the gratification of the curious. It will be observed that with a moral obliquity not unnatural in a gentleman in his way of life, Mr. Errett has mistaken the conspicuous white feather which adorns this illustrious sneak for an emblem of honor, and describes it as "the white flower of a blameless life." He also insists with singular energy and rare fertility of metaphor, that Colfax carries the cleanest breast in the party, cleaner even than Mackey's or Kemble's. Something of this kind was to have been looked for from Mr. Errett, but hardly so strong. Colfax had reached a point of moral degradation where he could not fail to attract the admiration of Errett; but no one anticipated the bold and extravagant comparison which elevated Colfax above all the chiefs of all the rings.

We admit that on the whole there is no great room for controversy as to cleanliness of breasts among the leaders of Mr. Errett's party; but we have heretofore been under the impression that if any one of them was more heavily charged with perilous stuff than another, it was probably Mr. Colfax's. In truth there is at this moment a very general conviction prevail everywhere outside the office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, that Mr. Colfax had finally declined to make a clean breast of it when he was most impressively invited to do so by the Credit Mobilier committee. His bosom stainless! He is toad-spotted from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. The police of Washington count his twice-stolen bonds with a chuckle of derision; and the last thief laughs at the threat of prosecution by the first one. No; Colfax has fallen into the lowest depths that has ever yet been sounded by an American politician of ordinary pretentions—so low that he cannot escape even, this last and most horrible degredation of a defence by Russell Errett.

NEW YORK.

Important Meeting of Democrats.

NEW YORK, May 8.—At the meeting of Democrats from all parts of the country in the rooms of the Manhattan Club last night, a partial report of which has already been given, Augustus Schell, who presided, stated the object of the gathering in the following address of welcome:

"The occasion is one of great interest to us, to our city, our State and our country. We have met together once more to feel that the great Democratic principles of our government are recognized throughout the country. The recent election brings vividly to our minds the condition of our country twenty years ago, when the Democratic party was in full tide of successful experiment; when our government was ably governed by men of character and integrity. We are happy to meet you on this occasion, to join with us in celebrating this return to great principles, and we are satisfied that before the next presidential election shall have passed, we shall not only be recognized in the States, but in the presidential chair, by Democrats of virtue and ability.

AN UNSATISFACTORY APPOINTMENT.

The appointment by Mayor Havemyer of Abraham S. Disbrecker, a police commissioner, in place of the late Commissioner Smith, is not pleasing to the newspapers, and the people seem equally divided between wonder and disgust.

THE RECENT FLOOD.

Sad Destitution Among the People.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The Governor and relief committees receive letters daily from the overflowed parishes giving details of the condition of inhabitants. Recent letters from Coahaula, Caldwell, Concordia, Franklin, Onachita, Rapids and Tensas parishes, show no improvement, but indicate additional affliction by sickness.

From the great mass of correspondence, the following is selected, as showing substantially the purport of the whole:

Mr. Reddett, writing from Cuba, Onachita Parish says: The country for miles around is submerged. Twelve farms are almost entirely under water within three miles of this place, with a population of seven hundred persons from the breaking of the Cuba lines. The levee broke April 8th, and the current of water was so strong that it washed away everything on my lot except my dwelling house and store house. My corn house and oxen are all gone. The water in my dwelling is four feet deep, and rushes through in such a current as to make it tremble like a leaf. But look not to me alone. There are six or seven hundred who are similarly situated within three miles. W. J. Ellis has lost everything. Water is on the floor of his dwelling five feet deep, and he has not one pound of provisions on hand for himself and fifteen freedmen, and no chance of getting any in the neighborhood.

Dr. R. C. Burch, writing from Boscobel plantation, Quachito parish, says there are three thousand people within the limits of his practice, many of whom are suffering from sickness caused by exposure on account of the overflow. He is unable to supply the demand for medicines, and asks that medicine be forwarded, offering to distribute it to the sick and suffering.

ARKANSAS.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Case of Brooks vs. the State Treasurer.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark, May 7.—Four of the five Judges of the Supreme Court met inside Brooks line this morning, and delivered the following opinion on the relation of Joseph Brooks vs. Henry Page, State Treasurer:

The 12th section of chapter one hundred and sixty-four of Gould's digest reads as follows: For the purpose of carrying into effect the object and directions of the section last preceding, the further sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be and the same is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Governor to be drawn from the Treasury under warrants from the Auditor, to be issued on requisitions of the Governor, for the purposes specified in the preceding section, and for no other purpose.

We are of opinion that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter, and its judgment appears to be regular and valid. Having arrived at these conclusions, the demurrer is overruled, and the writ of mandamus will be awarded as prayed for.

As the time for the legislature to meet draws near, men are coming in from all sections of the State mostly as reinforcements for Baxter, though Brooks received a few men yesterday. Brooks has organized a cavalry company to do scouting duty.

PETROLIA.

The Well Known Pugilist, Ben Hogan, Shot.

PETROLIA, Pa., May 7.—About one o'clock this morning two unknown men got into a dispute in the house of the well known pugilist, Ben Hogan, at this place, when a woman named Mrs. E. C. Hogan, alias Miss Vic Vanmapes, interfered and drew a revolver on one of the men who were quarreling. Mr. Hogan approached and attempted to knock it from the woman's hand, when the revolver went off, the cartridge penetrating the groin of Mr. Hogan, who is now lying in a critical condition. The attending physicians are yet unable to say whether it will prove fatal or not. The physicians have not been able to extract the ball, as it is feared probing would prove detrimental. The perpetrator of the act gave herself into custody, and she is now in the lock-up awaiting the result of Mr. Hogan's injuries. It is said Mrs. Hogan was under the influence of opium at the time the unfortunate affair occurred. The occurrence proves very disadvantageous to Mr. Hogan, as his Opera House, in this place, is about completed, and needs his personal attention. It will, however, be opened on the night of the 18th, as advertised by Dan Shelby, of Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA.

Affairs of Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—It is understood that the trustee and committee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., at their meeting yesterday declared a dividend of five per cent. payable in cash upon all claims proven before the register. As soon as orders for dividends have been made out, and sent to the creditors, the trustee was authorized by the committee to further settle with the creditors upon the following terms: Fifty per cent. in Northern Pacific seven three-tenths gold bonds at seventy cents on the dollar, eighteen per cent. in Oregon steam navigation company's stock at forty cents on a dollar; seven per cent. in first mortgage bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi and other railroad companies at from seventy to seventy-five cents on a dollar, and ten per cent. in ten per cent. income bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad company at forty cents on the dollar.

It is proposed by the committee to make a further cash dividend of ten per cent. as soon as it can be realized from the remaining assets, thus settling with the creditors in full. Upon this being carried out, creditors will receive fifteen per cent. in cash, and eighty-five per cent. in securities at the rates given above.

SO FAIR.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO MISS BIRDIE KEOUGH

"So f air," they said and kissed the brow,
Wh ere death had set his icy seal,
A nd turned away with sobs and tears
T o the lovely ones to kneel.
I gazed at her, and in her grace,
She lay with look of holy peace,
As if the eyes had glimpses sought
Of Home where sins and sorrows cease.

Around were buds and blossoms white,
And rose leaves, strewn upon the breast
All torn from stems, sweet emblems were,
Of youth and then this lasting rest,
For bright they were but yester morn,
And now they soon must pass away.
We went and gathered them to place
Upon the dead, there to decay.

Oh! life is short, but could we find
A sleep like this so calm and mild,
Methinks we all would ask to leave
This world where storms are roaring wild.
Could we, here, feel her trusting faith,
Have said with her "God's will be done,"
We'd onward press with eager feet,
So bright the vict'ry to be won.

But God knows best; although to us
His ways and plans mysterious are,
And though we often turn, rebel,
He sees us straying from afar.
And says: "Poor souls, why do you mourn,
Are not the rarest jewels mine,
I culled from earth to save them care
And now they in my kingdom shine."

MINNIE J. OWREY.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

POPULAR COSTUMES.

New spring costumes appear upon the streets with the first sunny days, and show the partiality for gray and black predicted early in the season. A loose sacque and long overskirt of gray or drab woolen stuff with a walking skirt of silk make up the popular costume. The sacque is of simple loose shape without slashing; it is either cut in the Medicis style or else resembles the sailor jacket of two years ago; the overskirt is accompanied by a basque, which will be worn without the sacque when the season permits. Instead of leaving the edges of the sacque and overskirt plain, there is a suddenly revived fancy for trimming them with knife blade plaiting of the material, even though it be the softest woolen goods. Camelot (a wiry wool fabric) summer camel's-hair, and gazelle-colored de bege are the materials chosen for these costumes. As very little of the silk skirt is visible, it is trimmed with the merest border in the way of one or two narrow shirred ruffles, or else plaited flowing flounces. Such suits are heavy for southern and inland climates, but are worn here and at the seaside resorts all summer, and are also appropriate for traveling dresses. Little capote bonnets with gray silk crowns and chip fronts, either white or black, complete this toilet.

The novelty in black suits is the long apron made of lengthwise rows of black yak insertion, guipure, or of jet galloon, set in Cashmere of Sicillienne, tied back by straight hanging sash ends, and worn over black silk skirts. The stripes extend the whole length of the apron, and a wide ruffle of lace makes the border. There are also embroidered Cashmere aprons which do service as overskirts with simply trimmed lower skirts. Later in the season similar garments will be made of black grenadine and of gauze. For midsummer there are also handsome polonaises of black canvass grenadine, exquisitely embroidered in India work, dotted with jet beads, and edged with lace that is thickly beaded.

SMALL ITEMS OF DRESS.

The small coquetries of dress, such as aprons, jackets, sashes, belts and aumonieres, form an important part in spring toilets. First among these are the aprons of Swiss muslin or of sheer nainsook, for giving a fanciful yet domestic air to home attire. The aprons that will be popularly sold are trimmed with Italian Valenciennes. The newest of these have no bibs, and but one crescent-shaped pocket, placed directly in the middle, and following the outline of the apron. Others are shaped like the front gore of a walking skirt, and are covered entirely with row after row of Valenciennes, or else with six or seven fluted ruffles of muslin edged with lace; a pink or blue ribbon passes around the waist for a belt, and is tied on the side with a square bow and streaming ends, or else a little hanging aumoniere of lace is attached to the ribbon ends. These dainty little tabliers cost from $2,50 to $12 each.

The newest sashes are made up of alternate rows of gros grain ribbon with Valenciennes insertion between; there are three rows of two-inch ribbon with two of insertion; a frill of lace falls from the round ends. Blue, rose-color or black ribbon sashes are handsome made in this way; also the Watteau colors are shown by putting the two outer rows of ribbon pink and the inner one pale blue. Price from $9 to $25. Some of the colored sashes are studded with jet. Handsome black sashes are three rows of black watered ribbon, beaded, with guipure insertion between: price $20. A pretty fancy is a belt, sash and pocket of black-watered ribbon dotted with beads and edged with jet fringe: price $8. New jet chatelaines are of slender pointed shape, made of silk cut in two points, with a bow above, and strewn thickly with beads, while the secret pocket is at the back: price $6.

Swiss muslin jackets, shorter behind than before, are made up of lengthwise puffs of the muslin separated by Valenciennes insertion; two rows of gathered lace make a full ruff for the neck and wrists and edge the bottom. Many such jackets are shown without sleeves to be worn over silk waists; if sleeves are added, they also are formed of long puffs and bands. Sleeveless sacques of the Spanish sprigged lace wrought with jet are cut in the Medicis shape, and cost from $30 to $50.

Fichus take the shape of vests instead of lapping on the bosom, and are made up of crepe lisse and China crape, or of beaded lace. A ruff trims the neck, and a bow is coquettishly placed high on the left side of the front.

Old-fashioned Mechlin insertion and lace trim the ends of China crape neck-ties, white, black, or the palest green, pink, buff, or blue. Simpler neck-ties have hems in contrasting color; for instance, a violet China crape tie has an ecru hem, or a black tie has pale blue hem, on its pointed ends. French neck-ties of twisted silk or crape have the middle part plaited in seven small plaits to fit smoothly around the neck, stitched in place by machine, and edged with narrow Valenciennes; narrow insertion to match is then introduced in cross-bars and patchwork in each end of the tie. New cravat bows are double rings of China crape, with a frill of lace in each ring and on the ends. White cambric handkerchiefs have a border of pale pongee, such as mauve, on which insertion is laid, and a lace frill is on the edge. This is worn sticking in a little hanging pocket made of mauve pongee and lace. Ecru batiste borders, lace-trimmed, are again shown on handkerchiefs. Colored lingerie is shown in abundance. There are many striking novelties in the matter of collars, cuffs, and ruffs, but the more modest designs are most successful.—[Harper's Bazar.

A CURIOUS POINT IN DIVORCE LITIGATION.

Mrs. Jeannette G. Anderson was first married to Mr. Joseph Giraud, from whom she was afterwards divorced, and the court awarded her alimony at the rate of $672 50 yearly. She then married Mr. Thomas G. Shepherd, and was again unfortunate in her choice, as she was obliged to get a divorce from him, and the court awarded her $3,000 alimony against him. Thus her total income from the two sources was $3,672.50. For the third time she took the risks of matrimony with General C. L. Anderson, who has an income of $2,500 a year. But her second husband now asks that as she has found another source of income, he be relieved from her support. A motion made by him in the Supreme Court, Special Term, was defeated, Judge Donohue holding that such a claim would make the decree one in restraint of marriage. There are no direct adjudications upon the point in this country, but the counsel in support of the motion cited some English cases. Judge Donohue, commenting upon them, says he does not think the position of the wife under the English law is in this instance a guide. "While sick sentimentality of woman's rights," he says, "should not induce courts to oppress husbands, some fair show of justice should be given to the wife, and the harsh rules of the foreign courts, treating all things as crime in a wife and venial in men should be avoided."

Mr. Shepherd appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, where the question was argued yesterday. Mr. W. F. Shepherd for the appellant, claimed that the provision of alimony was merely a provision for support during the life of the husband, having relation to the wife's necessities and his abilities, and that when she chose to look to another source for support one of the elements on which alimony rested failed; that there was nothing in the law relative to divorce or in the reason of the law to compel one man to support another man's wife; that alimony might always be changed with altered circumstances, martial or pecuniary; that alimony being based upon the moral and legal duty of a man to support his wife, and not as a penalty nor in lieu of dower, and being a personal obligation terminating with the husband's life, when that moral and legal duty ceased by the substitution of another lawful husband on whom it became imposed, the alimony should cease, it being illogical to say there could be two husbands owing a husband's duty of support to the same woman. If two could be held to such duty there was no principle of reason against holding a dozen. The divorced wife had the option either to retain her alimony or obtain a new husband She could not enjoy the society, protection, and person of her third husband at the expense of the pocket of her second.

Mr. Sandford, in opposition, read from the decision of the General Term of the Superior Court in the Forrest case, "What she may do after she has been divorced and the marriage relation has been dissolved by reason of his adultery can affect no matrimonial engagement, for none exists; nor violate any matrimonial duty, for she no longer holds any to her former husband."

Mrs. Anderson made affidavit that her husband, General Anderson, is a revenue officer at Charleston, S. C., having only an income of $2,500 a year; that after the war he lost his savings in an effort to utilize the freed labor of the South in plantation speculation; and that she married him with full knowledge of his pecuniary condition, relying on her own income to secure her the comforts to which she has been accustomed.

The Court reserved its decision.—[World.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON BUTTER MAKING.

Some time ago we mentioned that Daniel W. Duke, of Beloit, Wis., has offered $600 for the six best essays on butter making, the essays to be handed in by the 1st of June. The time has been extended to the 15th of that month. The number of essays is to be eleven, and the amount to be paid is increased to $1,000. It will be distributed as follows:

For the best essay	$300
For the second best essay	200
" third "	150
" fourth "	100
" fifth "	75
" sixth "	50
For each of the other five, $25	125
Total	$1,000

Essays will be accepted from Canada as well as the United States. They must treat the subject scientifically and fully; must include plans and drafts of milk-rooms; must be printed before being submitted, and a dozen copies or more must be forwarded to E. P. Wells, Esq., Secretary of the Association of Manufacturers of and Dealers in Creamery and Factory Butter, Milwaukee, Wis. The essays will be submitted to the above-named association at its next meeting, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 15th of June. We are not aware that any standard work on butter-making has ever been printed and these essays, if well prepared, will furnish a vast amount of information on the subject. We understand that Mr. Dake intends to have them published in a volume. After they shall be paid for, he will claim all right and title to them.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A CHILD'S PLEADING.

The Louisville Courier Journal vouches for the following: Yesterday afternoon, as a beautiful spaniel dog was passing down Walnut street, near Fifteenth, his dreaded enemy, the policeman, came up to him ready to give him a button, but, just as he was in the act of poisoning the dog, a little three-year-old black-eyed girl said to him, "Please don't kill that dog." The bright, innocent expression of the child caused the policeman to pause and ask whether it was her dog. "No sir," was the reply, "but if you will let me, I'll put it in my yard and keep it there." The dog seemed to understand this little pleader for his life, and running up to her, caressed her hands and showed every manifestation of joy and gratitude. The pleadings of the child succeeded with the policeman, and the spaniel's life was saved. A gentleman, standing by, inquired of the child her name, when she answered "Rosa Ethel Johnston; I live with grandpa."

HOPE ON, HOPE EVER.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

Hope on, hope ever! though to-day be dark,
The sweet sunburst may smile on thee to-morrow;
Tho' thou art lonely, there's an eye will mark
Thy loneliness, and guerdon all thy sorrow!
Tho' thou must toil 'mong cold and sordid men,
With none to echo back thy thought, or love thee,
Cheer up, poor heart! thou dost not beat in vain,
For God is over all, and Heaven above thee—
Hope on, hope ever.

The iron may enter in and pierce thy soul,
But cannot kill the love within thee burning;
The tears of misery, thy bitter dole,
Can never quench thy true heart's seraph yearning
For better things; nor crush thy ardor's trust.
That Error from the mind shall be uprooted,
That Truths shall dawn as flowers spring from the dust,
And Love be cherish'd where Hate was embruted,
Hope on, hope ever.

I know 'tis hard to bear the sneer and taunt,
With the heart's honest pride at midnight wrestle,
To feel the killing canker-worm of Want,
While rich rogues in their stolen luxury nestle;
For I have felt it. Yet from Earth's cold Real
My soul looks out on coming things, and cheerful
The warm Sunrise floods all the land Ideal,
And still it whispers to the worn and tearful,
Hope on, hope ever.

Hope on, hope ever! after the darkest night,
Comes, full of loving life, the laughing Morning;
Hope on, hope ever! Spring-tide, flush'd with light,
Aye crowns old Winter with her rich adorning.
Hope on, hope ever! yet the time shall come,
When man to man shall be a friend and brother,
And this old world shall be a happy home,
And all Earth's family love one another!
Hope on, hope ever.

THE PIGMY PEOPLE OF AFRICA.

[From a Letter of Bayard Taylor's in the Tribune.]

The Khedive spoke of a race of pigmies which had been discovered in the very heart of Central Africa, beyond the land of the Nyam-Nyams, and advised us to look at two natives of the tribe which had recently reached Cairo. On leaving the palace of Abdeen, therefore, we drove immediately to the palace of the Nile, near Boulak, where they are now kept. On making inquiry the soldiers in the inner court immediately pointed out two small boys (apparently), wearing the fez; and dressed in jackets and trowsers of white wool. I should have taken them for children of some Ethiopian tribe at the first glance, and was not satisfied, until after a close inspection, that one of them was a full-grown man.

The soldiers brought the pigmies forward for our inspection. They came, half willingly, half with an air of defiance, or of protest against the superior strength which surrounded them. A tall Dinka from the White Nile, blacker than charcoal, who accompanied them, spoke a little Arabic, and I was thus able to get a little additional information through him. He assured me that the pigmies were called Naam; that their country was a journey of a year and a half from Khartoum (probably the time occupied by a trading expedition in going thither and returning), and that the place from which they came had the name of Takkatikat. The taller of the two pigmies, Tubbul by name was 20 years old; the younger, Karal, only 10 or 12.

The little fellows looked at me with bright, questioning, steady eyes while I examined and measured them. Tubbul was 46 inches in height, the legs being 22 inches, and the body with the head 24. Head and arms were quite symmetrical, but the spine curved in remarkably from the shoulders to the hip joint, throwing out the abdomen, which was already much distended, probably from their diet of beans and bananas. Yet the head was erect, the shoulders on the line of gravity, and there was no stoop in the posture of the body as in the South African bushmen. Tubbul measured 26 inches around the breast and 28 around the abdomen; his hands and feet were coarsely formed, but not large, only the knee joints being disproportionately thick and clumsy. The facial angle was fully up to the average; there was a good development of brain, fine intelligent eyes, and a nose so flattened that in looking down the forehead from above one saw only the lips projecting beyond it. The nostrils were astonishingly wide and square; the complexion was that of a dark mulatto.

The boy Karal was forty-eight inches high, with the same general proportions. Both had woolly hair, cut short in front, but covering the crown with a circular cap of crisp little rolls. Tubbul's age showed itself, on nearer examination, in his hands, feet and joints, as well as his face. He had no beard, but was evidently of virile years. I lifted him from the ground, and should not estimate his weight at more than sixty-five pounds. The soldiers related that neither of the two had learned more than a few words of Arabic, but that they talked a great deal to each other in their own language. At a recent meeting of the Egyptian Institute it was stated that the language of these pigmies has no resemblance to that of any other in Central Africa.

The country of Naam, or Takkatikat, or whatever may be its correct name, is reported to be an equatorial table-land covered with low dense thickets, in which the pigmies hide. The Khedive told me that they are quite warlike, and by no means despicable foes to their larger negro neighbors, since they are active and difficult to find among their native jungles. Dr. Schweinfurth supposes them to be the pigmies mentioned by Herodotus. The Darwinians will hardly find an intermediate race between man and monkey in them. Their curious physical peculiarities, especially the curvature of the spine, the wide mouth, and flat out distinctly marked lips and the squareness and breadth of the nostrils are not of a similar character. In fact they look less like the chimpanzee than several of the tall and athletic negro tribes.

LIFE ON PIKE'S PEAK DURING THE WINTER.

A few days ago Sergeant E. W. Boutelle, of the United States Signal Service, passed through this city en route to Washington, where he is to receive promotion. This gentleman has been stationed at Colorado Springs in connection with the Pike's Peak observatory, since last July, when that station was formed. During this time he has had many interesting experiences, both upon the summit of the mountain and in the construction of the line from Colorado Springs up the side of the peak. During his brief sojourn here he detailed to a News reporter some points which may be of interest to the public.

The telegraph line which reaches from Colorado Springs to the summit of Pike's Peak is twenty miles in length. It passes along a trail made during the past year, which is far more easy of ascent than any of the old routes. It is now possible to ride an animal from the base of the mountain to the signal station on the top of the peak. Mr. Boutelle has been engaged most of the time keeping the line in repair, and, in the discharge of his duties, has made fifty-two ascents of the mountain. He has passed one hundred and forty-two times over the government trail, more frequently than any other man, and is familiar with every foot of the route. The telegraph wires are stretched on poles and along the dead pine trees. The line gets out of repair frequently by reason of trees falling and breaking the wires. The extreme cold at the summit has also, at times so contracted the wire as to break it.

Life on the summit of Pike's Peak during the winter season is rather precarious. With the thermometer over thirty degrees below zero at times, the wind blowing so strongly that exposure to it is dangerous, the snow driving in blinding clouds, the experience of the observers stationed at that great height was a varied one, and still fraught with a tedious monotony. The signal station is a substantial stone edifice, and is occupied by three officers, who manage the affairs of the observatory at that end of the line.

During the winter Mr. Boutelle, in going up the trail, wandered from the route, and was lost for four days. He managed to make his way to the lake, a few miles from the summit, and there remained in an old log house with no food and only a sheet iron stove, that happened to be there, in which to make a fire. With his hatchet he endeavored to cut a trail through the snow for his mule, but it was impossible, the strong wind filling up the opening, and the extreme cold nearly freezing him to death. At the end of the four days the weather moderated, and he got through to Jones' Ranch, eight miles from the summit, where he was cared for. The snow in places up the trail is from five to thirty feet in depth, many ravines being drifted full.

All the provisions are packed to the summit from Colorado Springs, the wood being obtained from the edge of the timber line below the Observatory. Wood has cost the government as high as $22 per cord, laid down at the house. In the months of December and January it cost 12 cents per pound to pack provisions from the Springs.—[Denver News.

FUNERAL OF A LITTLE PRINCESS.

The little Princess Maria of Roumania, aged three and a half years, died at Bucharest on the 9th ult., after a brief illness, of scarlatina. A correspondent of the London Times, after speaking of the popular sympathy for the afflicted parents and describing the funeral ceremonies, gives the following touching account of the burial:

At intervals hymns and anthems resounded through the aisle till, the service concluded, the coffin was transferred by superior officers to a portable bier, also covered in white, ornamented with silver lace and flowers on the coffin it supported. The same, preceded by the priests and choir, and followed by all the assistants in procession, passed out of the church, and in front of that portion of the monastery which, for some years, has been fitted and used by Prince Charles as his Summer palace. The cortege then, by circuitous walks through the palace gardens, descended to the valley, 100 feet beneath. The monastery, from its plateau, dominates the country around for miles. The priests in their superb robes, the whole way swinging and agitating their censers, left in their train transparent clouds of sweet odors. The long procession of thousands having descended to the valley, again ascended the hillside to a small enclosed space where the tumult of fresh earth denoted the poor child's resting place. It had been the favorite spot where it had in its little life sported, and where half a dozen days previously it had been playing with its nurse. Just about this spot, on the heights overlooking it, were hundreds of young girls clothed in white, who united with the choir their silvery voices, and behind these thousands of sympathizing persons of all degrees. From valley to hilltop hymns filled the air with sweet sounds as the funeral flowers filled it with sweet odors. When the little body was lowered into its sylvan grave few eyes surrounding it saw clearly, for all were dimmed by tears. Then came the awful thud of the clay on the coffin, sounding the mournful requiem of the last earthly farewell, and the mourners and spectators dispersed.

THE WORCESTER (MASS) CRUSADERS.

The Worcester Daily Press thus criticises the women who are carrying on a temperance crusade in that city:

"With regard to the effect which this praying-band movement is having upon public opinion, there can be no mistake. The scene on Pearl street Friday was a good index of the state of public opinion throughout the city. On the sidewalk of the street gentlemen and ladies of the highest respectability stopped to observe the workings of the praying crusade; and from them could be heard exclamations of pity for the foolish women engaged in it, and regret that they could not foresee the effect it would have upon the whole temperance movement. These expressions conveyed the opinion of nine-tenths of the best citizens of Worcester.

But the effect which the crusade has upon the opinions of the best citizens is of little account when compared with the effect which it has on the minds of the worst citizens—those who sometimes drink lager at Riedl's, but prefer to drink whisky at our drug stores and hotels. These are the ones whom it is necessary to reform, and any movement toward reform by educating public opinion should be conducted almost entirely with reference to its effect upon them. It is not necessary to comment upon the manner in which the opinions of these persons are being elevated by the prayer crusade. They regard it as an attempt to pray them out of their drinks; and having no respect for prayer, they drink when they don't want it, simply to show that they will drink when they do want it.

This is the effect upon liquor-sellers, and upon public opinion, of the prayer movement. Every day the prospect of doing good is becoming less, and every day the injury to the temperance cause is becoming greater. At best it is hoped to be the instrument of only a tenth part of the entire good done by the temperance movement, while in truth it is rapidly destroying all prospect of the accomplishment of any good by any branch of the movement."

"WHO ARE THE RICH."

BY AMELIA V. PETIT.

While passing by a princely door
I heard the whisper, "She is poor."

They judged it from my faded shawl,
They saw the outside—that was all

"But am I poor?" I asked my heart
Impelled thereto by inner smart.

My heart replied, "Have you not love
For all on earth and him above?

In air and sky and all around
Have you not joy and comfort found?

Does any own more than do you
The flower's fragrance, and its hue?

To whom if not to you be'ong
The wild bird and its gladsome song?

And whom can its free music fill
With any purer, deeper thrill?

Are truth and honor, peace and rest
Dearer to any human breast?

Does not your heart feel deep delight
In all that's beautiful and bright?

Then you're not poor. Of all the store
That men may gain of golden ore.

They own but just that little part
With which they cheere I some human heart.

Beyond the gates, gold has no boast
And they're the rich, who love the most."

BEAUTIES OF LIFE IN PARIS.

Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper writes from Paris to The Philadelphia Press: I have of late heard much of the trials endured by those Americans in Paris who live in their own apartments and undertake to keep French servants, and the experience of one gentleman really merits special mention. His wife discovered one day that the greater part of her underclothing had disappeared as well as a valuable jewelled watch. The police were called in, search was made, and the missing undergarments were found in the trunk of the lady's maid, as well as a variety of other articles abstracted by her from the stores of former employers. The woman was arrested and committed for trial. When the trial took place her counsel adopted a novel but extremely successful line of defense.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "the parties that have come here to prosecute my client are Americans. They are wealthy; they could very well afford to supply this poor woman with underclothing; she did not steal the things; she needed them, and she merely took them. Moreover, the lady was culpably careless in leaving her drawers and trunks open to expose my client to temptation; and besides, as I said before, these people are rich Americans, so I hope you will acquit the prisoner." The jury did acquit the prisoner immediately, whereupon she turned round and sued her employer for false imprisonment, and he was obliged to get a permit from the police to enable him to quit France, he being on the point of returning home with his family. Another friend of mine heard one evening a loud crash in the kitchen, and on hurrying thither he found his waiter man just escaping through the door, with blood streaming from his head and face, while the enraged cook was in the act of poising a heavy cut-glass cacafe to hurl after him. "What is the matter?" the gentleman indignantly asked of the coachman, who had been a witness of the scene. Jean merely shrugged his shoulders. "A little political discussion, monsieur; that is all. Marie called Antoine a coward, whereupon Antoine threw some wine in her face. Marie then stuck a fork into Antoine's cheek, and cut his head open with a saucepan. It was all about Gen. Trochu and the war." My friend has since packed his trunks and gone to boarding and he swears that if ever he lives to get back to New York, he will look upon the biddies as slandered angels, after his experience of French servants. Add to these little discomfitures the fact that wages for really good—that is to say, accomplished—servants are nearly as high as they with us, and one will readily perceive that housekeeping on this side of the water is not any more a bed of roses than it is at home. An American family comes over here; they take a furnished apartment the rent of which may range anywhere from sixty dollars a month to five hundred. They engage their servants, and think they are settled in Paradise for a little while. A month's experience teaches them they have got into a very different place. Everybody that they come into contact with looks upon that American family as a gold mine, to be worked for his or her profit, and it is worked accordingly by all manner of petty thefts, exactions, and cheating. The waiter breaks glass and china, and the cook wastes food and fuel in order that the household bills may be large and the per centage which they invariably receive from the tradespeople who supply you may be greater. If you give your cook a fixed sum for your daily expenses, she will inevitably appropriate a certain portion of it. The wit and ingenuity wherewith French servants carry on that eternal chase after half francs (ten-cent pieces), which is the characteristic of the lower orders in this country, would be admirable and amusing, were it not at once immoral and exasperating. Such are some of the minor miseries; of the greater ones I have spoken before.

STANLEY ALL RIGHT.

The following letter from the great African traveler David Livingstone to his brother John, is published:

LAKE BANGWEOLA,
South Central Africa.
December, 1872.

MY DEAR BROTHER: * * * I was still determined not to give in to their villanies and of working my way down to Baker for aid. It was then that my good Samaritan, Stanley, sent by James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, came on the scene, and his conduct was beyond all praise. I was told that Stanley would make his fortune of me, and if he does he is heartily welcome, for he saved me a wearisome tramp after Baker, and probably saved my life. * * *And if the good Lord above me gives me strength and influence to complete the task in spite of everything, I shall not grudge my hunger and toils. Above all, if he permits me to put a stop to the enormous evils of this inland slave trade I shall bless his name with all my heart. The Nile sources are valuable to me only as a means of opening my mouth with power among men. It is this power I hope to apply to remedy an enormous evil and join my poor little helping hand in the great revolution that in his all-embracing providence he has been carrying on for ages and is now actively helping forward. Affectionately yours.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

THE PIGMIES OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

In a recent letter from Egpyt to the New York Tribune, Mr. Bayard Taylor gives an interesting account of some specimens of a pigmy tribe of negroes that had been brought to Cairo from Central Africa. These curious people are supposed to be descendents of the pigmies described by Herodotus; entirely lost sight of, until within a recent date, since the time of that author. Mr. Taylor commits an error in supposing his account of these diminutive specimens of humanity to be the first that has been published in Europe or America. Dr. Schweinfurth's account of the tribe, illustrated with portraits of several specimens, had already appeared in Germany, and awakened great interest in the subject among men of science. Mr. Taylor also overlooks the fact that several years ago the well known African traveler, M. Paul du Chaillu, penetrated the country of the Dwarfs from the westward, and published a minute and exceedingly interesting account of their appearance, dwellings and habits, which tallies exactly with that of Schweinfurth. Du Chaillu afterwards used his notes and sketches in the preparation of a child's book, under the title of "The Country of the Dwarfs," which was published in 1871 by the Harper Brothers. The rediscovery of this interesting tribe by Schweinfurth and the appearance of several specimens at Cairo, as described by Bayard Taylor, furnish additional proof, if any were needed, of the accuracy and thoroughness of Du Chaillu's African explorations.

A translation of Dr. Schweinfurth's work, under the title of "The Heart of Africa," will appear in a short time from the same press (of Messrs. Harper & Brothers). This distinguished traveler approached the country of the Dwarfs from the northeast; and although less fortunate than Du Chaillu—he was unable, owing to the sudden return of the caravan with which he was traveling, to visit them in their villages—yet he saw several specimens of the tribe as captives, and gained considerable knowledge of their habits. He even persuaded one of the drawfs to go back with him; but before reaching Cairo the little man sickened and died. He was a suspicious little wretch, and, judging from his portrait, his personal appearance must have been in good keeping with his character. As the old ladies say, he "doesn't look inviting" in the picture. Dr. Schweinfurth, gives him the praise, however, of being quick and intelligent, although he was vicious.

LUCCA'S FUTURE.

Mme. Lucca tells me that she only expects to sing about two months longer, although she cannot speak positively. She cannot endure the climate of this country; her "healths" has been miserable ever since she has been here, so she says. She can only go out at night when she sings for then she can wrap up regardless of appearance. She cannot do herself justice with her throat in the condition that it is, and her husband wants her to leave the stage any way. They will probably settle down in some of the German provinces, and the little Lucca will go to raising chickens and fruit after the manner of the great Pasta. I shall be very sorry to have Lucca leave this country for "good," as the children say, and hope Mr. Strakosch may be able to induce her to change her mind. Notwithstanding the fact that Lucca appears to be overflowing with fun and frolic, and is always making the troupe laugh at her cunning little ways at rehearsals, there is to me something about her that is indescribably melancholy. When you catch her face in repose it has a very sad expression. Her large gray eyes look as though they were made for tears. She is hardly ever still long enough for one to see much of this expression, for she is hopping or skipping around the stage all the time, or else entertaining a select few with playing tunes on her teeth by knocking them together in a remarkable manner, so that she never loses a note, making a sound, of course not so loud, but something like castanets.—[N. Y. Letter.

THE LATEST FOOL'S ERRAND.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

An interesting cavalcade will pass through the Continent this summer. Sergt. Bates, it is said, will, on May 10, leave the United States for Europe with two ex-soldiers of France and Germany, and, after passing through London, will proceed to Calais. In London arrangements are to be made with an ex-soldier of each of the other countries of Europe to join him in the "Grand International March of the Nineteenth Century." The Sergeant and the ex-soldiers, each bearing the standard of his own country, are to march from Calais to St. Petersburg, through the capitals of the Continent. Negotiations are in progress to persuade an Irish Home-Ruler to carry the green flag of Erin. A white silk banner, with the motto "Peace on earth," is also to be carried—if possible, by a negro. The progress of these standard-bearers will be a magnificent spectacle and will be watched with the deepest interest by the civilized world; but to render the "Grand International March of the Nineteenth Century" a really striking success. Sergt. Bates and his companions should pay a visit with their flags to some regular blood-thirsty barbarians. Why not land on the west coast of Africa and march straight to Coomassie, taking Europe on the return journey—King Koffee bringing up the procession with his umbrella, lent by the South Kensington Museum for the occasion?

ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

In March last Baron Porcari, when at his estate of Collesano in Sicily, was captured by five brigands, two of whom were notorious chiefs named Pasquale and Leone. The men were masked and armed. Baron Porcari was blindfolded and carried off on a horse. After a long journey, during which they stopped several times at hovels on the roadside, they reached a dark cavern, into which the Baron was dragged. He yielded at last to threats, and signed an order for $12,000. On the morning of March 21, when the band were away, the Baron succeeded in escaping by crawling out of the opening which led into the grotto. He found himself not far from the Roccapalumba Railway Station, at which he arrived in safety, after swimming across the intervening river. Although the ransom had not been paid at the time the Baron succeeded in effecting his escape. He telegraphed his brother-in-law to pay the money on the presentation of the order. It is probable that he feared assassination in the event of a non-compliance with his agreement. The Baron's captivity lasted eleven days.

VARIETIES.

A MISSOURI judge has decided that a woman is not an "old maid" until she is thirty-five years old.

THE Alexandra palace near London which was destroyed by fire, last year, has been rebuilt and will be opened in June.

PHEBE COUZINS doesn't dress like her brothers of the bar. She wears a heavy silk with a polonaise richly trimmed with black lace, roses in her bosom, white frills around her neck, and sparkling aigrette in her hair.

THE Reading Eagle says: "Mr. John Moser of Pike township on Wednesday evening remarked to James Herb, a visitor, that he was 79 years old, and had never been sick, when he became giddy, sank in his chair, and died."

PRINCESS MARGUERITE, of Italy, received on Easter Monday a novel floral device. It was in the shape of a huge life-size swan, made of white violets, with camelia and azalia wings, and seemed to be sailing on a purple sea of Parma violets.

A YOUNG man recently gave himself up to the police in Paris, saying that he was Rochefort and that he had been in France for several months, having escaped from New Caledona on the back of a shark. The story was so fishy that the authorities put the author in a lunatic asylum.

"So you were born on the 1st of April," said a husband to a wife on her twenty-first birthday. "That's what all my friends think." "And why are they so unanimous on that point?" pursued he. "On account of my choice of a husband," was the reply.

A STEAMER from Europe, which recently arrived in Boston, had among the steerage passengers a family of Italians, aged as follows: Father, 47; mother, 43, with fifteen children, aged as follows: 23, 22, 20, 19, 17, 16, 15, 14, 11, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6. Twelve were boys and three girls.

IN Yarmouth, Maine, there was a sign over a tavern many years ago, which read, Byrom and Drinkwater. Passers by amused themselves by dividing the syllables. About the same time (1810) might have been seen a notice in a leading Philadelphia paper, of a new copartnership in the dry goods business, signed William Shot and Jonathan Fell.

SOME very large trees have recently been discovered in Australia. A fig tree was cut down by Government surveyors on the river Johnstone, last winter, which at three feet from the ground measured one hundred and fifty feet in circumference, and at fifty-five feet, where it sent forth giant branches, nearly eighty feet.

THE English people are evidently doomed never to hear the last about the bogus claimant. His wife is now exhibiting herself and babies at prices ranging from 3d to 3s for the purpose of getting up sympathy for this infamous felon. Some of the English papers are loudly calling upon the authorities to prosecute her as a public nuisance.

CARL SIMPSON, of Chicago, has offered to match a horse to trot three races for $20,000, three mile heats, best three in five; two miles and repeat, and three miles and repeat; all three races to be taken together, against any horse, mare, or gelding in the United States; all the races in harness. The winner of two races to take the $40,000. The horse and owner to be named when the deposit is put up.

UPON the arrival of the news of the *accouchement* of the wife of Don Carlos at Durango, the royal headquarters in Biscay, the balconies and windows of the houses were quickly decorated with tapestries, the church bells rang out merry peals, and Don Carlos, attended by his chamberlain, the Duque de la Roca, and household, the Mayor and Ayuntamiento of the town, and a number of civil and military officers, attended a solemn "Te Deum."

MISS NELLIE is so attached to her home that fears for her happiness are entertained after she goes abroad to live. When she came to Yankeedom to attend school, two or three years ago, she remained but a few weeks, so intense was her homesickness. It is said, however, that Mr. Sartoris will return in the autumn, and it is not impossible that Mrs. Grant and her son may visit England and the Sartoris home in the coming year.—[Boston Post.

ON the announcement of Adelina Patti's intended visit to Pesth, recently, every seat in the Salle de la Redoute was instantly secured, and the sale of tickets realized the large sum of £2200. So eager were the public to hear or see the celebrated prima donna that they broke open the doors and windows of the Salle, until at last the police were compelled to interfere. Mme. Patti has now returned to Vienna, where she is announced to sing in "Ernani," an opera which has not been given in the Austrian capital for thirty years.

A SINGULAR natural curiosity is found at Sadawga Pond in Whitingham, Vt, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of land floating on the surface of the water, covered with cran-berries, and even sustaining trees fifteen feet high. When the water is raised or lowered at the dam of the pond, the island rises and falls with it, and fish are caught by boring a hole in the crust and fishing down as through the ice in winter. A similar island once existed in a small lake near Bangor, Maine; and there are many such in Southern Florida.

WHEN the anaconda was on exhibition here, says the San Francisco Alta it was customary to feed him with a rabbit every few days, and the reptile throve on his diet. When the snake was taken to Sacramento for exhibition it was uncertain how long the show would stay; but the patronage of the Sacramentans was generous, and the agent at once telegraphed for his showy posters to "bill the town." The dispatch read: "send 200 cuts immediately," but when received it read: "Send 200 *cats* immediately." It was a little bit of a surprise to the agent in San Francisco when he read the message, but he reasoned that rabbits were scarce in Sacramento, and it was necessary to substitute cats for the regular provender, so he started out an army of boys to catch all the stray cats. By the afternoon train he sent a crate of 75 cats, with a letter saying: "I send 75 cats by this train, and will forward balance to-morrow, but I am afraid that number of cats will eat the snake, if they get loose, instead of being eaten by him."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE, ... E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 16, 1874.

WHITEWASH, Oh! Oh! How 'ard!

THE people are warned by the organ of the Ring not to get excited because their taxes are more than doubled.

HOWARD was acquitted by a majority of one. Generals M'Dowell, Getty and Pope voting against him.

THE re-imposition of the income tax may be looked for at an early day. Radical extravagance makes in necessary.

MILES HUMPHRIES has resigned his ambition for Congress, and will make the race for State Senator. Too much of the State Ring—somewhere.

MELLISH went crazy on the finances, and it is said that Richardson has lost his mind. If there was sanity anywhere in the Radical Administration, the people might take hope.

THERE is a mighty loud voice being lifted up for Negley at this time. Gentlemen, it's no use. An anti-Administration man will represent the Twenty-second District in the Forty-fourth Congress.

PENDLETON, Thurman and Hendricks are spoken of as the probable Democratic candidates for the Presidency in 1876. It is rather early for the discussion of that interesting topic, but early or late the west will furnish the candidate, and as we verily believe the President.

THE Civil Rights people in Congress are still in a quandary. They are afraid that the bill will not pass in any shape yet suggested, and they now propose to put general amnesty with it so as to make it a little more palatable. But the question of mixed schools still troubles them.

As the negro vote is about played out for the Republican party, it is looking about for more help. It is afraid to give women the right to vote as that would be instant death, and therefore the Indian is to be called in. A bill has been introduced in Congress to accomplish this to save the pie-bald organization.

IT was the East, West and South that defeated the Centennial appropriation, and there is no use in the loyal leaguers of Philadelphia trying to fire the Northern heart by making it appear that the South alone is responsible: although it must be admitted that Pig-iron Kelley also had a hand in smashing it, by his insane harangue against our Southern fellow-citizens.

IT is said that Gen. Howard has been acquitted, although the finding of the court martial has not yet been promulgated. But others believe that the findings are a mild form of conviction. It used to be that Military Commissions were organized to convict; perhaps it has been reversed in the interest of Christian statesmen and Freedmen's Bureau gobblers.

QUICK WORK.

Mr. Isaac Murdoch, Jr., Register and Recorder of Lawrence county, died at New Castle, on Thursday evening last, and Governor Hartranft appointed Wm. W. Officer on Friday to fill the vacancy. There were several applicants, the papers of two others passing on the road the documents of appointment on its way west. Officer is happy—the others are not.

A GAME OF BLUFF.

"Doc" Kennedy, who has been presiding over the County Board of Revisors, knows something about the game of bluff. A well known citizen of the Fourteenth ward appeared before the Board and complained of his assessments. One lot for instance was appointed at $750. "Why," said the owner to "Doc," "you may have it for $150. "Doc" smelled a "bluff" at once and said: "Very well, I'll take it at that price, and here is $20 to bind the bargain." The seller pocketed the money and "Doc" thought he had a "big thing." He went out to look at his lot and found that it was nine feet wide, one hundred feet long—or high, rather—as it stood nearly on end. Along the side of the lot runs one of the new streets, and "Doc" couldn't sell it for half enough to pay the street assessments. The question now is, will he insist on keeping the assessment up to $750.

DEFEATED.

As we predicted it would be, the bill creating a commission for the uniformity of school books, which passed the Senate by a two-third vote, was on yesterday, defeated in the House and mainly because the interested parties; book publishers, school superintendents and directors left no stone unturned to accomplish that result. The people of the State, although interested as a mass, did not feel sufficiently interested to spend their time and money lobbying at Harrisburg, but preferred to trust the measure upon its merits and justice, and to the good sense of the Legislature—the last of which did not crop out.

All the arguments put forth in favor of the proposition hold good, and its friends should not cease to agitate it until this heavy tax upon the education of the children of the State, for the exclusive benefit of Ring publishers and their hired agents shall be removed. The next House of Representatives will, we hope, take a different view of the matter, and until then the people must submit and pay double and treble the price the school books are worth, and what other publishers are willing and anxious to furnish them for.

LET US HAVE IT.

We clip the following from the Gazette of yesterday:

The several newspaper reports, relative to assessments, millage, taxes to be raised, salaries of city and county, and the like, are so mixed and unreliable that we warn the people against accepting any of the figures given. We will give a full and correct statement within a few days.

This is precisely the information we are seeking for. "A full and correct statement" of the millage and taxes, is what the people are thirsting for at this time. A representative of THE POST has tried industriously to get at the precise figures, but owing either to the ignorance of reticence of the officials, he may not have secured the exact figures, but the millage heretofore published in the columns of THE POST, with the exception of the school and poor tax levy, were given by Controller Snodgrass himself, and if they are unreliable and mixed, it is his fault and not ours.

Assuming that Mr. Snodgrass gave THE POST's representative the correct figures, we fail to see why the "warning" of the Gazette should came in at this particular juncture. We will take a few of the items and test them by applying Controller Snodgrass' millage to the assessments returned by Mr. Phelps, and embodied in the last report of the Controller. As these calculations are based upon what are published as the official figures, we do not think that they are either mixed or unreliable.

1. Let us take the item of "City Tax" to begin with. According to Controller Snodgrass' report, the gross sum collected last year was $329,730.49. Mr. Phelps returns the cash valuation in the city at $176,149,774. Four mills on the dollar would amount to $704,591.08. This is an increase over 1873 of $374,860.59.

2. In 1873, the "Fire Tax" aggregated $91,696.80. A levy of one mill upon the assessment amounts to $176,147.77. This is an increase of $84,450.88.

We might follow up the entire list, showing the same ratio of increase. These two items show an increase of $459,311.47, the two aggregating $880,738.85, more than $200,000 in excess of what was collected in 1872 for the five items, city tax, fire tax, old city special, Lawrenceville special and city business tax—in other words, the tax is nearly trebled,

If the Gazette can throw any light upon this subject we are anxious that it should do so. We want no hocuspocus and muddling of figures, but a plain statement, showing what the taxes were last year and what they are this year.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

Our friends over in Philadelphia are in a bad way about the Centennial appropriation, and wonder why it was defeated. There are various causes which led to its defeat, all of which might have been avoided. In the first place the people of the country are leth to trust their money in the hands of the notoriously corrupt Ring which controls that city and stuffs the ballot box at each election. The impression has gone abroad that that Ring controls the Centennial business, and is trying to get possession of the money to further their own ends.

Whether this be true or false, it matters not, but the impression has gone abroad in the land, and had the people of Philadelphia been desirous of removing it, and securing the desired appropriation, they should have turned the Ring out of power at the last election, or, failing to prevent the ballot-box stuffing that was resorted to by the Ring, they should have contested the election, and vindicated their claim to honesty. The more honest Republicans in Congress are averse to giving this Ring an opportunity to squander the national treasure, hence the Centennial bill lacks supporters. Drive this Ring from power, and the Centennial measure will not lack friends—continue it, and the appropriation will never be made. This is one of the causes that works against the measure. Another is the tone and course of the Ring organs, who feeling all-powerful at home, think that they can drive Congress into any measure they see fit. We clip the following remarks from that well-known Ring organ, the Evening Bulletin:

But whenever any bill giving assistance to any local enterprise is offered by a man who opposed the Centennial appropriation, we trust that the Pennsylvania delegation, as a matter of duty, will vote solidly against it. If these men were mean enough to permit their petty spite to strike a cruel blow at the magnificent enterprise which is on foot here, there is no reason that we know of why the representatives from this State should not teach them a lesson by wounding them with their own weapons. The Pennsylvanians will please their constituents if they will refuse hereafter to turn the grindstone for any of the numerous grinders of private axes in Congress. And they can accomplish much if they will act with unanimity in this matter. They muster twenty-seven votes, enough to defeat about four out of five of the schemes to which we have allu'ded, and if those votes shall be cast invariably against all such measures that are presented, the people of Pennsylvania will regard the action with serenity, and will experience a comfort which will do much to compensate them for the irritation caused by the action of Congress.

This is the spirit of trading that animates the average member of the Ring, and is precisely what makes Congress look with suspicion upon this measure. The Bulletin puts the issue entirely upon the dead level of trading, as though the Centennial appropriation was a mere grab that was to enure to the benefit of Philadelphia. If there are no higher claims for this appropriation than those set forth by the Bulletin, then it ought to fail. It is willing to support any private scheme that will contribute toward Philadelphia, and oppose any that will not. The friends of the measure had better prevail upon the Bulletin to withhold its advice to the Pennsylvania delegation. There may be some Ring Radicals in it, who will follow this advice, but none of the Democrats will.

THOSE TAXES.

The Gazette of yesterday morning contains a characteristic whine about our exposures of the increase in the taxes, and begs the people to wait for about ten days until it gets a satisfactory table fixed up to show that there has been no increase in the taxes. That it will undertake this herculean task, we have but little doubt. The Gazette's article in this behalf is so striking that we reproduce it entire:

THE POST is making a wild pother over the taxes. We have made the proper inquiries, and while the officials, city and county, are anxious to oblige us,—report that it will be a week before correct statements can be made up. The millage is in process of being fixed, and as this regulates the amount of taxes, and their rate on the property of the city and county, it is perfectly obvious that statements now put forth are the merest guess-work. THE POST, indeed, shows this, by changing its figures from day to day. Its latest from Lawrenceville is immensely below its earlier amounts. As soon as the facts can be ascertained,—and within ten days, we can state reliably what the taxes will be. As it is, we venture that the county taxes will be generally lower, while there are obvious reasons why the city taxes will be higher. The taxes, this year, under a mandatory requirement of the new Constitution, must provide for the current expenses of the city. The fact that the triennial assessment was being made, and that exemptions and reductions would probably be unusually large, has necessarily led to a rate being fixed to cover contingencies. The taxes, hence, for the city, will probably be higher this year than next. But it is hardly worth the space to discuss matters of which THE POST is ignorantly indulging the wildest description of assertion. It inquires, for example, "does it really require $264,221 to pay interest on the water bonds?" The water bonds now aggregate $4,100,000, at seven per cent. interest. A very small amount of calculation will determine, therefore how much interest will be needed. But THE POST is utterly mixed, and what is worse, is, in our opinion, utterly careless as to the character of its statements. There is no encouragement, for this reason in seeking to correct it. Its editor, some weeks since, visited the County Commissioners, and was shown the true state of the case there, and his objections utterly silenced; yet the next day repeated his exploded falsehoods. What can be done with such a paper?

Suppose we investigate this "wild pother" a little. Some two months ago when the assessment Ring began its extraordinary course of placing fictitious valuations upon property, we denounced it as an attempt to saddle increased taxes upon the people under the plea that they were only being taxed in proportion to their wealth. The Gazette denounced what we said as "fanatical ravings," and encouraged the Ring to go on, and, as we have good reasons to believe, refused to print the protests of the people against it. The assessments were fixed at more than the cash value of the property generally, and now the tax rate verifies all our predictions; and in spite of any table the Gazette and the officials may fix up, the taxes will be more than doubled.

It says that the very obliging officials inform it that it will be more than a week "before a correct statement can be made up." It was more than two weeks ago that Controller Snodgrass gave the representatives of THE POST the following official figures as the millage in the city for the items specified:

City	4 mills
Fire	1 mill
Old City Special	½ mills
Lawrenceville Special	1 mill
W. W. Int. & Sinking Fund	1½ mills
Business	1½ mills
County	1½ mills

Mr. Phelps, City Assessor, returns the cash valuation of city property at $176,149,774, upon which the levy above, in connection with all other general taxes, is made. Let us take, for instance, the four items city, fire, Water Works interest and Sinking Fund and county tax, which aggregate 8 mills, and which of course are levied on the total valuation, and they make the sum of $1,409,198 19 as the taxes upon these four items alone, while the poor, school, business, Lawrenceville, Old City and other special taxes aggregate about one million dollars more, or a total of two and one-half millions in 1874, as against less than three-fourths of a million in 1873. These are not THE POST's figures, but the official figures of Controller Snodgrass and City Assessor Phelps. If these gentlemen have given us incorrect figures, let the Gazette attend to them.

Why ten days are necessary to "arrive at the fact," we are at a loss to understand, unless, as we hear it intimated, an effort is to be made to change and conceal a part of the millage, and deceive the people as to the true amount of the taxes. The Gazette "ventures" that the county taxes will be less than last year, "while there are obvious reasons why the city taxes will be higher." So it would seem that the Gazette admits the correctness of our statement so far as the city is concerned. But the Gazette does not say why it "ventures" that the county taxes will be less, nor does it state the "obvious reasons" why the city taxes will be increased nor how much, probably, they will be increased. These are subjects that the Gazette and the Ring think it impertinent for the people to meddle with.

The Gazette, however, ventures upon one explanation, namely; "that under a mandatory requirement of the new Constitution," all current expenses of the city must be provided for. Here is a singular discovery truly. Will the Gazette have the kindness to point out that provision, and also show where these has been any constitutional change in regard to "current expenses?" It also says that the tax rate was fixed "to cover contingencies." These contingencies are what trouble the tax payers. They are so uncertain and so enormous and the "contingent remainders" are so small at the end of the year, that the people would rather dispense with these luxuries.

The organ discovers an error in our figures as to the interest on the Water Works bonds. We had placed it at $264,221, but the Gazette takes us up suddenly by saying that it is only 7 per cent on $4,100,000. That would amount to $287,000 or $23,000 more than we placed it at. A close inspection, in the light of all the facts, will no doubt show that we have placed the figures too low on most of the other items. The Gazette is very wise when it says that this subject is hardly worth the space to discuss it. There is not a member of the Ring but will rise up and call the organ blessed for that remark. They would never devote a line to the discussion of the matter if they could help it, and they make the bread and butter of the Republican papers of Pittsburgh dependent upon their keeping their mouths shut upon the subject. But the people begin to understand this non-discussion job pretty thoroughly, when they see 75 per cent. of the city taxes paid out as official salaries, and the balance frittered away, no one knows for what.

It is no profit to the Ring to discuss the subject, for the more the people understand it, the more they dislike it. When the ground-work for this iniquitous taxation was being laid by the Ring, silence was imposed upon every journal in this city except THE POST, as the price of official patronage. The same thing will no doubt be done in regard to the tax levy, but it will be rather a difficult matter to suppress the tax receipts, which will convey an instructive lesson to the taxpayers.

But the Gazette is unhappy all the way through. It says that our objections were silenced by the County Commissioners. We do not remember the circumstance. The way the Commissioners and Board of Revisors silenced people is more fully set forth in an article from Monday's Telegraph, which we publish in another column. Upon actual investigation, we found that every complaint made by the country people against the Commissioners was true, and we so stated at the time. The Gazette propounds a portentous conundrum when it plaintively asks, "What can be done with such a paper" as THE POST? That question, we are happy to know, has been agitating the gizzard of the Ring, for lo these many days.

WON'T DO.

The Dispatch makes the very proper point against THE POST that if it is sincere in its cry against the taxes, it should have opposed the projects which gave rise to increased taxation. Why didn't it do it?—Gazette.

This sort of "argument" will not serve. It is no answer to the charges we have made against the Ring. THE POST is not ashamed of its record in this particular, and if the learned gentlemen who furnish the editorial hash for these papers will look at the files of THE POST, they will not find much encouragement. They both seem incapable of distinguishing between the honest prosecution of necessary public improvements, and stealing the public funds. We were in favor of additional water works, because the wants of a growing city demanded them, but it does not follow that we are in favor of the Ring stealing the bonds, as well as stealing their proceeds in jobs given out to favorites, as has been the case with the Water Works Ring. It remains for the Gazette, Dispatch and papers of that ilk to defend the Ring thieves, and conceal their depredations from the public.

As to our course upon the Point Bridge question, and all other necessary public improvements, we have nothing to take back or regret. In the construction of necessary public improvements, where honesty and economy are exercised, the people never have any complaints to make. It is only when the people's taxes are stolen outright, as was the case with a portion of the Water Bonds, or are squandered in outrageous jobs to enrich the favorites of the Ring, that they became burdensome and oppressive. This is our present condition in all our public improvements. What would have been a benefit had honesty and economy been observed, is turned into a blighting curse by a system of jobbery almost unparalleled in the history of the country.

The Dispatch and Gazette and the other Ring organs great and small, have emulated each other as to which should be the most abject sycophant of the corrupt Ring, and all united in denouncing THE POST when it demanded an honest expenditure of the people's taxes. They never had a word to say against the City Hall job, with its $500,000 steal—they have never said a word against any steal or scheme of public plunder until after THE POST had exposed it, and then only sought to divert the public mind. It comes with bad grace from these two Dromios of the Ring to say that we should have prevented an increase of taxes. They had better hunt up their records on the infamous excesses of the assessment Ring before they lecture THE POST. What had they to say when the groundwork for our present exorbitant taxation was being laid? They backed the Ring with all the maundering arguments at their command.

HOW A BRAVE SOLDIER TALKS.

At the recent reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Harrisburg, the orator of the occasion Gen. O. B. Wilcox made a step forward in the work of reconciliation, by tendering an invitation to the remnants of Longstreet scorp, of Confederate renown to meet the Ninth corps, which came most frequently in contact during the war, at the next annual anniversary. He said:

As for private grievances, personal or political animosities, away with them. No man has better cause to distrust and hate the South than I have; no man a better right, from his personal experience of ill treatment, to feel bitterly. But here in full view of the past, in the broad and forgiving light of heaven and before men who have experienced similar hardships to my own and who fought bravely and persistently to the last to put down rebellion, I declare amen to the gospel of peace as uttered by our martyr President and say that we owe it alike to our children and ourselves to hand down to them a heritage of good will bearing on its front that noblest motto of advanced civilization, "Malice toward none, charity for all." No men can better afford to set an example in this direction than the soldiers who have borne the heat and burden of the day and whose hands have done the slaughter. Let us have not only a reconstructed but a thoroughly reunited country.

A solid and sincere reconciliation would have been effected long ago, had it depended upon the soldier element on either side. It was, and is, only tawdry politicians who strive to keep up the bitter recollections of the war, who spent neither blood nor treasure to defend the country, and who expect high, honorable and lucrative places by crying loyalty. The real veteran must stand aside for the ward demagogue, who makes up in declamation what he lacked in courage in the hour of danger.

A CONUNDRUM.

A correspondent writes to us as follows:

Why is it that the Commercial, Gazette, Dispatch and other Republican papers give the people no information touching the increase of taxes?

A TAXPAYER.

This is a conundrum which we respectfully refer to these journals for explanation. The Gazette promises to give the public all the information required—some time in the future—after the election perhaps.

THE narrow escape made by the Christian soldier, General Howard is thus alluded to by the Chicago Times Washington correspondent:

It has transpired that the military court of inquiry, which recently acquitted General O. O. Howard of the charges against him, stood four in his favor to three in favor of an adverse verdict. As there was only seven members, a change of one member would have convicted Howard. In view of these facts and that the opinions of the majority are believed to have been somewhat affected by personal considerations, very little importance is attached to the result, which is far from being the vindication which it is claimed to be by the friends of Howard. The court does not undertake to say where the money which was lost went to, nor who was responsible for the stealing of it. The fact remains that large sums of money were stolen, and that Howard was morally, if not legally, responsible for what occurred under his administration. The conclusion of the court is a complete reversal of the proceedings in the case of Paymaster Runkle, who is now serving out a term, in the penitentiary on account of the dishonesty of his subordinates.

DOGBERRY flourishes in old Erin as elsewhere. An Irish magistrate was recently called upon to determine who should pay the damages resulting from a bit of a scrimmage, during the progress of which a stone made smithereens of a plate-glass window. He listened with judicial patience to the evidence, which showed that two of the boys had a quarrel in a liquor store, and adjourned to the street to have it out. Once there one of the lads aimed a stone at the head of the other, who, had he not adroitly dodged, would certainly have received it full upon his head. The missile passed on, striking the window. The conclusion of the magistrate was that the dodger must pay the damages, "as it is certain that the first man did not intend to injure the window, and the window would not have been injured if it had not been for the act of the second man." That judge should be transplanted to Arkansas.

SENATOR SCHURZ has just seen a somewhat famous letter to the St. Louis Republican purporting to give a statement of his views on most conceivable subjects and the position he will take when the question of his re-election as Senator from Missouri comes before the people. He disavows responsibility for the letter, and asks a correction of the opinion which it is calculated to produce, that he gave to the correspondent a statement of his political creed. The Senator says that he prefers to speak for himself, and according to his own notions of propriety. He has already defined his position in reference to the problems of the day and the old party organizations; and he is prepared to make further utterances whenever they shall seem to be necessary.

TROY, New York, is experiencing the good times promised by the re-election of President Grant, where over one thousand men have just been thrown out of employment by the suspension of operations at the iron works.

THE Philadelphia Ledger's money article of Tuesday contains the following:

Owing to the prolonged illness and recent death of Col. Phillips, the late president of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and the unsatisfactory and irregular method in which the accounts of the Company have been kept, we learn that it has been unable to meet promptly its maturing obligations. Mr. John Scott, of Pittsburgh, who has just been elected its president, has been applying the immediate cash resources of the company to the payment of the last two months' wages of the employes, and with the aid of Mr. Shinn, his assistant and controller, is examining into the condition of its affairs A statement may be expected as soon as these investigations are completed.

THE verdict of the military court convened to investigate the charges of malfeasance against General Howard, late chief of the freedman's bureau, acquits him of any intention of defrauding the government. It does not deny that the government has been defrauded of a large amount of money, but declares that Howard is not responsible for it. This is the most extraordinary verdict of modern times. A crime is admited, yet the only person legally responsible for its perpetration is declared to be guiltless. It would be hard to conceive of a more lawless judgment.—Chicago Times.

IN the case of Mrs. Jeannette G. Anderson of New York who, while living with a third husband, C. L. Anderson, is receiving $3,672,52 alimony from two former husbands, Judge Daniels has decided that marriage does not deprive a divorced wife of her allimony after it has been ordered by a court. The question will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

THAT was a happy reply of Mr. Clymer, Democratic representative in the House to Kelly, the Radical, the other day. "Your friends are traitors," said Kelly. "And yours are thieves," retorted Clymer. Had him there—it was true.—Montgomery Mail.

THE Milwaukee Sentinel publishes reports from thirty counties in Wisconsin, giving detailed accounts of the crop prospects. In the majority of instances winter wheat is badly damaged, and not more than half a crop in the aggregate will be realized.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange has been called to meet at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, on the 10th of June.

THE PINCH OF THE RING.

THE WAY A REPUBLICAN TAXPAYER LOOKS AT IT—THE BOOKS ARE SEALED—PAYING FOR INFORMATION.

[Evening Telegraph.]

Our Revising Inquisition, with the city Assessor at its head to inspire its action and shape its jokes, evidently expects the property holders of the city to emigrate and cast their lots somewhere else; and indeed such expectation is not unreasonable under the strong inducements afforded by the present policy in city government. Very many citizens find their property assessed largely over its cash value, or above any price which they could get for it, if they wanted to sell; but this goes for nothing in the Board of Revision, unless the owner will swear upon his solemn oath that he is willing to sell at a less amount. It makes no difference to the board if he wishes to keep it for a home or a business place, and does not want to sell at all—the blank forms are so printed by order of the assessor, and must be conformed to. Official rule must be preserved; but, on the other hand, if it happens to be a piece of property that the owner is willing to part with, and will swear to his willingness to sell at a price far below the Assessor's figures, he is forthwith snubbed and insulted, and broad intimations are thrown out that he is not swearing the truth; and he is mostly sent out from the presence of the august assemblage with a flea in his ear, or with a profound impression of his own exceeding insignificance and utter worthlessness for any other purpose but to contribute funds to be wasted in water works and street contracts, or in paying exorbitant salaries to supernumerary ring officials.

But some of the miserable property holders are inquisitive, and like the poor locksmith in Dickens, "want to know, you know," and are in the habit of indulging in a troublesome propensity to examine assessment duplicates, and to point out the remarkable discrepancies of assessments of property of their neighbors; and in the simplicity of their verdancy, they will point to the property of relatives of the assessor, or relations of his ring friends or other parties who make themselves useful at the primaries, and remark upon their exceeding moderation as compared with his own.

To avoid all this impertinence and intrusion, the prudent assessor has adopted a rule in his office; that is to allow no examination of the books to property-holders. Clerks are employed, at the property-holders' expense of course, to transcribe each party's assessment and hand it to him on demand, but he is not allowed to see the books.

Now I confess my innate depravity inclines me to like the course pursued by this august board and its official head. I like to see the wailing and complainings of property-holders about inflated valuations and savoritism and inequality in assessments, and all that. The city ring has the power to oppress and to abuse its trust, and so long as the people allow it to retain and exercise that power I hope it will use it with all its might. President Grant's idea of a bad law is the right one. Execute it vigorously; let the people feel how it works. When citizens allow themselves to be led by the nose to support and keep men in power who have no other interest or object than to extort money, then let them suffer for it. If the water bond exposure and Milnor Roberts' report on the water works contracts just published, and the expose of the salary grab business made in the Telegraph the other day, won't arouse property owners to a sense of their danger, then they deserve to be skinned, as they surely will be, under the present regime.

ANTI-RING.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

From Memphis to the Passes the crevasses are over fifty miles in width. Through them flow streams greater and more powerful than the mighty Mississippi itself, and which pour out on this devoted country 2,000,000,000 cubic feet of water every hour. Not only is this water thrown on the land, but it must find its way to the sea through six hundred miles of low, alluvial lands. It is not hyberbole, then, to say that the Mississippi is wider now than the far-famed Amazon, whose mouth is 250 miles in width.

[New Orleans Times.]

The loss in the sugar crop is almost total and absolute, not only for the present year, but will attend that industry for two more years besides the present. Cane cannot be brought to a productive capacity under three years, and it will be fair to count the loss not only for the present year, but the consequential loss of succeeding years. The loss on this year's crop is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 hogsheads, but we are satisfied that the former figure, 30,000 hogsheads, is within the margin of certainty. That would be $3,000,000. Next year 20,000 hogsheads, $2,000,000, and the next year following that 10,000 hogsheads, or $1,000,000. The sugar loss, then, directly and consequential, must be set down at $6,000,000.

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, May 11, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate held an evening session.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act permitting defendants to testify in criminal cases.

An act providing for the registry and countersigning of notes or bills issued by banks incorporated under any general or special law.

An act authorizing municipal corporations to give security and proceed to open and widen streets before making compensation for damages.

The Senate is now on House bills on first readings.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE APPOINTED.

Winthrop W. Ketchum was confirmed as an additional Law Judge in the Twelfth district.

NOTARIES PUBLIC CONFIRMED.

R. W. McConnell and T. G. Wightman, of Pittsburgh, were confirmed Notaries Public.

THE HOUSE.

The local option bill was brought up, and after an hour in wrangling, it was defeated for want of a constitutional majority—ayes 39, nays 29. This ends the matter for this session. The balance of the session was spent on bills on first reading.

THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION SETTLED.

The school text bill was lost by a vote of 68 to 20.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill fixing salaries for State officers was passed finally. The only change made was to reduce the salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to $3,500, the Auditor General to $3,000 the Secretary of internal affairs to $2,000.

The balance of the session was spent on bills on first and second reading.

THE ARMY RE-UNION.

The re-union of the ninth army corps was held this afternoon in the Senate chamber.

General Wilcox of Michigan, delivered the address.

Generals Burnside of Rhode Island, Devans of Massachusetts, Dennison of Maryland, and Davis of New York have arrived, together with a number of lesser lights, and a grand display is looked for to-morrow.

[Associated Press.]

This afternoon, the members of the Ninth Army Corps met in the Senate Chamber, General Burnside presiding. After prayer, General Wilcox addressed the comrades. He suggested that an invitation should be extended to the late Confederate Corps, (Longstreet's) which he had most frequently encountered, to come up next year to have a patriotic time of it, and to bury the hatchet together and forever. At the conclusion of the address, the old officers were unanimously re-elected, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet of the 9th corps this evening, was a brilliant affair. President Grant telegraphed Gov. Hartranft this evening that the troubles in Arkansas would prevent him from leaving Washington to attend the re-union, which is a great disappointment to all interested in the gathering.

HARRISBURG, May 12, 1874.

THE SENATE.

On House bills already published, the various conference committees are hard at work.

THE HOUSE.

Both branches of the legislature worked with railroad speed to-day. Twenty-five Senate bills passed on third reading and sixty on second reading in the House. Among the latter were the following:

ACTS RELATIVE TO CORPORATIONS.

An act for the regulation and incorporation of banks.

A supplement to the general railroad law.

An act to provide for the organization of insurance companies.

An act to create a commission of seven to prepare amendments to the Constitution.

An act to furnish traffic in mineral water bottles.

PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION

An act authorizing the formation of petroleum exchange associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for debts of the concern.

An act preventing a stay of execution for wages to an amount under one hundred and fifty dollars.

POLITICAL.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Committee met here to-night and fixed the 19th of August, at Harrisburg, as the time and place for the State Convention. They had agreed to the 2d of September, but the Philadelphia members coming in after the meeting adjourned, that action was reconsidered.

The meeting of this Committee caused the attendance of a large number of politicians from the various parts of the State. From Allegheny county we have Mayor McCarthy, City Treasurer Magee, Controller Snodgrass, with Fred. Magee, George Martin, and quite a number of lesser lights.

THE ARMY RE-UNION.

The Second, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps met here this morning respectively in the House of Representatives, the State Library and the Senate chamber.

The meeting of the Second Corps was presided over by General Hancock, who was elected President for the ensuing year.

Philadelphia was agreed upon as the next place of meeting.

The Fifth Corps convened in the State Library room, General Sw-itzer in the Chair. General Warren addressed the meeting.

The Sixth Corps met in the Senate Chamber, General Taylor presiding.

A PROCESSION.

At eleven o'clock, a grand procession was formed in front of the Capitol, with Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Doubleday, Schofield, McDowell, and Governor Hartranft, Senator Cameron and General Allen, and other distinguished soldiers and civilians, and the line of march to the Grand Opera House began. The Opera House was magnificently decorated, and presented a grand sight. Generals Sheridan, Sherman, Hancock, Schofield, Doubleday, Burnside and many others occupied seats upon the stage.

OPENING EXERCISES.

General Warren was loudly called for, and made his appearance on the stage. After music and prayer, General Hartranft addressed the meeting. Captain Harvey read a poem written by Mr. Realf, of Pittsburgh. This was followed by an oration by Col. A. Wilson Norris, which was a splendid effort. He paid a glowing tribute to General McCalmont, deceased.

PUBLIC RECEPTIONS.

General Sherman had a public reception at the Executive Chamber this morning. Thousands of persons sought a shake of his hand.

The grand reception takes place at the Governor's Mansion to-night, after which the banquet of the Army of the Potomac Society follows at the Lochiel House.

The city never witnessed a greater crowd.

The beautiful weather has caused a perfect outpouring of residents with large delegations from the adjoining counties of Lebanon, Cumberland, Berks, Perry, York and Lancaster.

COMMUNICATION RELATIVE TO THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

At the meeting of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, held in the State Library the following report was received:

To the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, Harrisburg, Pa.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1874.

The committee appointed at Boston, May 12, 1871, to prepare a petition to the President of the United States, expressing the wish of the corps that the case of our first commander, General Fitz John Porter, may be reopened, in the light thrown upon it, respectfully report that they have prepared and circulated for signature a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States upon the subject. Since the appointment of your Commission. Resolutions for the same purpose have been adopted by the society and by other organizations. Many letters have been received from officers and soldiers in and out of the corps heartily endorsing the appeal, desiring to see justice done not only to Gen. Porter, but to the corps itself and the Army of the Potomac. We have acceded to an expressed wish and circulated a memorial for general signature. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JAS. McQUADE,
First Vice President.

The report, together with the resolutions endorsing the conduct of the Committee in circulating the memorial to the President for signatures of the army generally, asking that the case of Gen. Porter be reopened in order that truth and justice be established, were unanimously adopted.

HARRISBURG, May 13, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act directing the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, shall detail one or more judges to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions.

An act defining the duties of Directors of the Poor.

An act regulating the granting of free passes.

THE ANNEXATION ACT.

An amended act for the annexation of boroughs or townships adjacent to cities.

CONTESTING ELECTIONS.

The contested election bill was amended and laid over for printing.

MECHANIC LIENS.

The act extending the provisions of an act entitled a supplement to an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings, approved June 16, 1836, so far as relates to certain counties approved May first, 1861, to all counties, passed finally.

The balance of the session was spent on bills on second readings.

THE HOUSE.

The House worked faithfully all day with the hall at a bake-oven heat, and passed finally the several railroad bills which created considerable debate.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The Senate geological survey bill passed after considerable skirmishing.

Mr. BROCKWAY asserted it would cost one million dollars.

The following bills were also passed:

An act for the incorporation of banks.

An act for the payment for grading or re-grading avenues and streets.

An act to authorize the formation of railroad companies.

An act repealing an act vacating certain streets in Port Perry.

An act for the consolidation of banks.

The free pass bill as amended by the Senate, drawing out all objectionable features, went through with a whoop.

EVENING SESSION.

The following Senate bills were passed finally:

An act authorizing Notaries to appoint deputies.

Mr. Rutan's bill, to appoint seven Commissioners to prepare amendments for the new Constitution, was passed by a vote of yeas, 62; nays, 3.

An act authorizing the Auditor-General to settle outstanding claims for the Constitutional Convention.

The Mineral Water Bottle bill created a debate.

Mr. NEWMYER stated that it was the Philadelphia bill made general. It passed finally by a vote of 54 to 20.

THE ARMY RE-UNION.

The eighth annual meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met to-day.

Reports of the officers show a highly gratifying degree of progress throughout the organization.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander-in-Chief—Charles Denens, Jr., of Massachusetts. Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—Edward Jardine, of New York. Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief—Guy Gould, of Illinois.

Chicago was selected as the next place of meeting in May, 1875.

Considerable business pertaining to the organization was perfected and the Encampment adjourned.

In the evening, representatives paid their respects to their comrade, Governor Hartranft, at the executive mansion, and were handsomely entertained by the Governor and Mrs. Hartranft, after which they partook of a banquet tendered them by the citizens of Harrisburg.

OHIO NEWS.

HIGHWAY robberies are becoming frequent in Fairfield county.

THE school children of Mansfield are suffering from the scarlet rash.

THEY have ten saloon keepers in jail in Zanesville for selling beer by the drink.

JUDGE FREASE, of Carroll county, kicks the beam to the tune of 215 pounds.

THE State Editorial Convention will convene at Columbus on Tuesday, the 18th day of May.

A FIVE foot vein of coal has been struck at La Grange shaft, Jefferson county, at a depth of 256 feet.

THE Richland county fair grounds, where the State fair was held last year, are to be sold at sheriff's sale.

THE Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Columbus on the 14th of May, to fix the day for the State Convention.

THE Zanesville Board of Trade has published an elaborate and interesting pamphlet showing the advantages of that city as a manufacturing point.

ONE Zanesville saloon keeper advertised "Cold Water, Milk and Butter Milk" for sale. The cold water proved to be beer, and they "socked" him $25 fine and ten days in jail.

ANTOINE LANE died at Delphos on Wednesday of last week, at the ripe age of 100 years. He was a soldier under Napoleon I., and has drawn a pension from the French government.—Local Mirror.

An affray occurred at Berwick on Tuesday of last week between Frank H. Johnson and M. J. Lafever, which resulted in the death of the former. Lafever struck Johnson on the head with a blacksmith's hammer.

A LITTLE daughter of Mr. William Thomas, who resides at Eddie's tannery, near Youngstown, was enveloped in a sheet of flames, a few days ago, by kindling the fire with kerosene. The sufferings of the child continued several hours, when death ensued.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the workingmen's convention that the two Houses of Congress adjourn sine die. He said the judgment of these memorialists was that the uncertain feeling now prevailing throughout the country on account of financial troubles would be most effectually ended by the adjournment of Congress. Referred to the Finance Committe.

THE MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.,) introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to ascertain if the material for the Washington monument in its present unfinished condition would be sufficient for the erection of an arch, and if the Washington monument society would consent to such an arrangement. He said this monument, in its uninished condition, had long been a reproach to the country. Numerous projects towards its completion had been made, but all involved a large expenditure of money. He thought an arch might be erected out of the material, which would be a credit to the city, and in which the many beautiful blocks already contributed, could be displayed to advantage. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the citizens of New York interested in the transportation of live stock, asking that swine be exempted from the provisions of the bill requiring live stock to be unloaded at certain intervals while being transported.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a similar petition from dealers in Cincinnati, both of which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Geneva award bill, the pending question being the motion of Thurman to strike out the clause excluding insurance companies from filing claims for losses sustained.

Mr. THURMAN addressed the Senate in support of his amendment.

He said he did not ask that the claims of these insurance companies should be allowed, but he did ask that they be permitted to file their claims before the Court created by the bill, and let them stand or fall upon their merits. He said there was not much use in his talking, as there were but few Senators in the Chamber, and it would be so until the time to vote. Then they would come in and inquire: How did the Committee vote? How did Smith, Jones and Brown vote? and so would their votes be given.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he was inclined to favor the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Thurman).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked if his friend (Thurman) thought the ship-owner or merchant could have any claim against Great Britain?

Mr. THURMAN replied in the affirmative.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said there was a direct statute in prohibition of such a claim.

Mr. THURMAN said the statute provided that a citizen of the United States should prosecute his claim against a foreign government through his own government.

After some further discussion, it was decided to take a vote on the bill to-morrow at three o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. MORRISON offered a bill to fix the term of the Presidency at six years, and to prohibit re-election to office. Referred.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. It appropriated six million dollars last year, and as against estimates for fifteen millions, it made no provision for any new work, the condition of the Treasury not warranting it.

After discussion, the bill was read in full, and on motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, the question was taken by the yeas and nays, when the motion was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 167; nays, 58.

Mr. CROUNZ moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill declaring subject to local, State, or Territorial taxation the lands of the Pacific Railroad Companies, from the time that they became entitled to them, irrespective of the time at which patents were issued. Passed.

Mr. FORT moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that if an increase of taxation be found necessary, such increase shall commence with the taxation of persons and corporations on their annual incomes, dividends and salaries. Carried—yeas, 126; nays, 62.

A WRANGLE ON "GOOD FAITH."

Mr. GARFIELD, at half-past two o'clock, moved an adjournment. There appeared to be a large majority in favor of the motion. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Speaker intimated to Garfield that the latter would not have been recognized if he had understood that he intended to move an adjournment, as the Speaker had told him (Garfield) that he had promised to recognize Orr, who desired to have a bill passed.

Mr. GARFIELD defended himself from any imputation of bad faith in making the motion, which he thereupon withdrew.

Mr. POTTER objected to the Speaker telling any member, particularly the chairman of an important committee, that he had no right to submit a motion to adjourn.

The SPEAKER replied that he stood by his remark, the gentleman from New York to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. GARFIELD said he did not permit any man in the House, not even the Speaker, to question his good faith.

The SPEAKER said he had not questioned Garfield's good faith, and would not permit his own good faith to be questioned by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Potter.)

Mr. POTTER—The gentleman from New York has not questioned the Speaker's good faith.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from New York assumed the right to criticise the conduct of the Chair.

Mr. POTTER—I questioned the authority of the Speaker to say to any member of the House that he should not move an adjournment.

The subject was here dropped.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. MUNN offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a provisional Governor for Arkansas to hold the office until questions of fact and law at present in dispute there, can be decided by a proper judicial tribunal. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Niblack in the Chair) on the military academy appropriation bill. It appropriates $335,635. Laid over.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The committee then took up the deficiency appropriation bill of which the following is a summary: The total sum appropriated is $3,341,175 as follows: Under department of State, $50,072; under the Treasury Department, $588,422; under the War Department, $611,490; under the Interior Department, $1,465,176; under the Postoffice Department, $201,604, for the House of Representatives, Capitol grounds and Botanic Gardens, $30,617; for the reform school of the District of Columbia $18,386.

ANOTHER REBUKE BY MR. BECK.

After remarks by Mr. McCormick on the Indian question, Mr. Beck commented on the fact that the river and harbor appropriation bill had been passed to-day under a suspension of the rules, although it contained a lot of ten thousand dollar appropriations bills for little creeks in Michigan, Wisconsin and New England for no other purpose than to give employment to pets of members; that the military academy bill had just been pushed through the Committee of the Whole in five minutes, and now he supposed that this deficiency bill was to be pushed through in the same way. He hoped and trusted that very few of the members who were responsible for such proceedings would be members of next Congress.

Without making much progress on the Deficiency bill, the committee rose and reported the Military Academy bill to the House, and it was thereupon passed.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a substitute for the bill relating to the Texas and Pacific Railroad introduced by him on the 23d ult. It proposes to empower the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company to secure, by one or more mortgages upon the whole or any portion of its line, the construction bonds heretofore authorized to be issued, and to cancel the mortgage now on record with the Secretary of the Interior so far as the same can be done without prejudice to existing rights, and to substitute therefor a mortgage or mortgages hereby authorized, which substitute mortgages shall expressly reserve all rights which may have been acquired under the existing mortgages, provided that the aggregate of said bonds to be issued under and required by said mortgage or mortgages shall not exceed the limit heretofore fixed by Congress, and said mortgages for division east of Fort Worth shall embrace the roads and property of the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company heretofore merged in and consolidated with the Texas and Pacific Railway Company under the laws of Texas, and which roads so merged shall for that, and for all other purposes be deemed and taken to be a part of said Texas and Pacific Railway, and shall hereafter be subject to all provisions and limitations of the act of Congress incorporating said company and of supplements thereto. Placed on the calender.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The Senate renewed the consideration of the Geneva Award Bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Thurman, to strike out the clause excluding the claims of insurance companies.

Mr. STOCKTON gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the 12th section forbidding the allowance of claims where the party injured had received indemnity from any insurance company, so as to provide that no claim shall be allowed in behalf of any claimant unless such claimant shall show to the satisfaction of Court that during the late rebellion the sum of his losses exceeded the sum of his gains.

Mr. EDMUNDS made a legal argument in reply to the objections against the bill, and maintained that the principles of the bill had been settled by judicial decisions in the United States for many years. He quoted from Judge Story's and others decision in cases of American vessels destroyed in the war of 1812, and contended that the wrong committed by Great Britain was not against individual citizens, but against the nation, and that was the principle which governed the presentation of our case at Geneva, and he said no nation would or could, with respect, submit the questions of its relations or obligations to its own citizens to a foreign tribunal.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Thurman to strike out the clause excluding claims of insurance companies, and it was agreed to. Yeas, 31, nays, 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bayard, Bogy, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Fenton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones, Merriman, Morrill (Vt.), Norwood, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton and Washburne—31.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamilton (Tex.), Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelley, McCreery, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Oglesby, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Scott, Sprague, Stewart, Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright—27.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment that all claims provable, or to be allowed under the act, shall be estimated and adjudicated upon a basis of United States gold coin at the time of loss.

At the request of several Senators it was agreed that this amendment should be debated, and that the agreement made yesterday should be laid aside for the present.

Mr. SHERMAN, in support of this amendment, said that these vessels were destroyed upon the high seas, and all their commercial relations were with the foreign marts of the world where gold was the standard. The claimants might file their claims at a currency value and they might then amount to twenty million dollars or thirty million dollars.

Mr. HOWE said the amendment had better be adopted, though he did not think it would be possible for any court to award the value of a piece of property now at its currency value ten years ago. However, the amendment would do no harm.

Mr. CONKLING favored the amendment and said the bill provided that interest should be allowed to claimants.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 21.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments of courts created by the bill in coin, and for the purpose of raising such coin directed him to issue and sell bonds of a similar character to the new five per cent. bonds.

Mr. STEWART offered an amendment that all expenses incurred by the United States in negotiating the award, and in the care and distribution of the same, shall be reimbursed before any private claim is paid. Agreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 20.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to, with the exception of that of Mr. Thurman, to strike out the clause excluding the claims of insurance companies from being considered, which was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 29.

THE ARKANSAS IMBROGLIO

Mr. CLAYTON offered a resolution that a committee of three members of this body be appointed to forthwith proceed to the State of Arkansas, with power to fully investigate into the cause of disturbance in the affairs therein, and also to inquire as to who is the lawful Governor of said State by reason of having been elected to said office by the legal voters thereof, and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The bill, after the offering and rejecting of numerous amendments, was passed—Yeas, 26; nays, 17 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conner, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelly, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill, (Me.,) Oglesby, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sprague, Stewart, Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buckingham, Conklin, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Penton, Gordon, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Merrimon, Ransom, Schurz, Stockton and Thurman—17.

The Senate at 7:15 p. m. adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HAZLETON (Wis.) from the Committee on Elections, called up the Utah contested election case, the report being that Maxwell, the contestant, was not duly elected, and that Cannon, the setting member was. He also offered as an amendment the following resolutions:

Whereas, Geo. R. Maxwell has prosecuted a contest against the setting member, Geo. Q. Cannon, now occupying a seat in the Forty-third Congress as a delegate for the Territory of Utah, charging among other things that the said Cannon is disqualified from holding, and is unworthy of a seat on the floor of this House for the reason that he was, at the date of his election, to wit: the 5th day of August, 1872, and prior thereto, had been and still is openly living and cohabiting with four women as his wives under the pretended sanction of a system of polygamy, which system he notoriously endorses against the statute of the United States, approved July 1st, 1862, which declares the same to be a felony, to the great scandal and disgrace of the people and Government of the United States, and in the abuse of the privilege of representation accorded to said Territory of Utah, and that he has taken, and never renounced an oath which is inconsistent with his duties and allegiance to said Government of the United States. And,

Whereas, the evidence in the support of such charge has been brought to official notice of the committee on elections; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on elections inquire into said charge and report to the House as to the truthfulness thereof and recommend such action on the part of the House in the premises as shall seem proper.

Mr. HARRISON (Tenn.) of the minority of the committee offered as an amendment to the resolution that Cannon was duly elected and returned as a delegate and is entitled to his seat.

After debate, the House proceeded to vote on the various propositions. The resolution declaring that Maxwell, the contestant was not, and that Cannon, the sitting delegate was duly elected were adopted without divisions.

The amendment offered by Mr. Harrison (Tenn.) declaring that Mr. Cannon was not only elected and returned, but that he was entitled to the seat was adopted—years, 111; nays, 75.

The question was then taken on Hazleton's resolution to refer the question of Cannon's polygamy practices to the committee on elections and it was agreed to—yeas, 127; nays, 5.

THE PASSENGER STEAMBOAT LAW.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Parker, of Missouri, in the chair,) on the bill to amend the passenger steamboat law. The bill contains seventy-three sections, covering eighty-three printed pages. It is in part a re-enactment of the act of February 28, 1871, and governs the question of license or registry of vessels, protection against fire, the sort of cargo they are prohibited from carrying, number and kind of boats and life preservers, &c., which they are to be provided with. It makes provision for the inspection of hulls and boilers, and for the licensing of captains, pilots, officers and engineers, and establishes rules for vessels meeting and passing each other. It also provides for the stamping of plates of boiler steel or iron with letters and figures indicating their character and tensile strength and makes regulations for fog signals, &c.

After proceeding as far as the forty-second page of the bill, the committee rose.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, returning, without his approval, the bill for the relief of Jacob Spencer and James R. Meade, for supplies furnished the Kansas tribe of Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the finance bill.

Mr. LOGAN inquired what would be the general result of the bill, whether it would be for inflation or contraction.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that one of the sections provided for expansion and another for contraction. The general effect upon the whole would be to expand currency, but with such restrictions and limitations as not to cause depreciation.

Mr. LOGAN said the second and third sections of the bill would work a contraction of over $40,000,000. The bill did a good deal more than it intended to do. He denied that it gave any increase to the currency, and that there was anything in it except the name of free banking. It provided for the retirement, first, of fifty per cent. of greenbacks as new national bank notes were issued, and also compelled them to keep twenty-five per cent. in legal tenders upon the amount of their deposits, and an additional five per cent. in the treasury for redemption purposes, so that it worked contraction to the extent of ten per cent.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted an amendment, of which he gave notice, to strike out fifty per cent. and insert twenty-five per cent. as the amount of greenbacks to be retired.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Parker, of Missouri, in the chair, on the bill to amend the law of February, 28, 1871, for the better security of life on board of steam vessels.

The bill was finally got through the Committee and was reported to the House and passed, the title being amended so as to read "To revise, amend and consolidate laws relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam."

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then went again into Committee of the Whole (Niblock in the chair) on the deficiency bill. After progressing as far as the eighteenth page the Committee rose.

The Senate bill to distribute the Geneva award was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE town authorities of New Florence, finding their lockup useless, no person ever having been confined in it, have sold it. This certainly speaks well for the morals of the place.

A cow belonging to David Miller, Esq., of East Coventry township, Chester county, gave birth to triplets two or three days ago, and the calves (all heifers) are alive and doing well.

THE Shenango furnaces, at West Middlesex, Mercer county it is said, will blow out, if no decline in the price of ore takes place, as soon as they work up their present stock, which will be exhausted in a few weeks.

AT Foxburg, Crawford county, on the 2d inst., a boiler, exploded instantly killing the engineer, a young man by the name of Arthur Wann. His body was literally torn to pieces and scattered for some distance from the spot where the explosion took place.

THE doctors are knitting their intellectual brows over a girl which Dr. Geibner, of Sandy Lake, has brought into notice. She is nine years old, afflicted with ptosis, or falling at the upper lids so as to completely close her eyes, but who can, though totally blinded, distinguish colors, read from a book, describe objects at a distance, and in all respects appear like a person endowed with perfect vision. Even when her eyes are bandaged, she can see as well, and how and why she can so see is a question which causes the knitting of the brows aforeside (Greenville Argus).

ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—A Little Rock special to the Evening Dispatch says: In an interview with the Governor to-day he said that, in the event of the Legislature recognizing him as Governor, of which he had no doubt, it would advise President Grant of its action and ask that the United States authorities compel Brooks to vacate the State House. If Grant should comply and Brooks refuse, he should take the building by force, or if the President should delay and still permit troops here to interfere as they have been doing, he would protect himself. Baxter's forces have all advantages in point of men and artillery. They received last night two Parott guns from Texas with plenty of prepared ammunition. These guns are being put in position to-day. Baxter also received several new companies last night; also, a large supply of ammunition. The Federals have agreed that hereafter they will not interfere with either party beyond certain limits, which limits are outside the thickly settled part of the city. Hereafter neither men nor supplies will be permitted to enter Brooks' quarters without a fight.

REASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—The Senate met at ten o'clock this morning. Fourteen members were present, which is a quorum.

Mr. Askew gave notice that he would, at an early day, offer a bill providing for the assembling of a Constitutional Convention.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Forty-six members answered to their names, which is a quorum.

All the regular committees of the House were executed, and the Speaker authorized to appoint new ones. A joint resolution was passed appointing a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House to notify Governor Baxter that the General Assembly had met upon his call for an extraordinary session, and were ready to receive any message he might desire to communicate.

The House passed a resolution calling on Governor Baxter to know whether or not Mr. Brooks had complied with the proposition of Baxter to remove from the State House, and leave the Legislature to settle the present trouble.

Mr. Pindall made a speech taking the position that the Legislature had exclusive jurisdiction in the cases of contest for office of Governor; he favored the reception and consideration of any petition that may be presented, and except such as were presented at the point of the bayonet. These remarks were loudly applauded.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

Another little street skirmish occurred this evening, in which two men were wounded. Baxter received several companies of troops this evening. He also received two pieces of artillery this morning. Matters are rather quiet to-night.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, May 13.—The new Ministry is announced this morning as follows: Zabala, President of Council and Minister of War; Sagasta, Minister of the Interior; Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Camacho, Minister of Finance; Alonzo Martinez, Minister of Justice; Alonzo Colemanares, Minister of Public Works; Romero Ortez, Minister of Colonies; Rodriguerez Arias, Minister of Marine.

ENGLAND.

CHESTER RACES.

LONDON, May 13.—At the Chester meeting to-day, the race for the Chester Trades' Cup was won by Organist, Leolinus second, Bertram third. Fifteen ran. The final betting was 10 to 1 against Organist, 40 to 1 against Leolinus, and 8 to 1 against Bertram.

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR.

The Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Dover this evening. Immense crowds witnessed the debarkation of the Royal party, and greeted them with hearty cheers. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur were waiting to receive the Imperial visitors, and conducted them to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at ten o'clock to-night.

ROME.

THE POPE GIVES AUDIENCE TO DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

ROME, May 13.—The Pope to-day received a number of cardinals, bishops and other eminent dignataries of the Church. In reply to one of the visitors from America, he animadverted severely on the governments of Mexico and Guatamala for permitting the bitter persecutions of the Church in those countries. The Pope appeared to be fatigued, and was unable to give audiences to all the delegations which waited upon him.

FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 13.—The Duke De Broglie declares that he will call up for immediate decision the new Electoral bill. The Left and extreme Right oppose its present consideration, and will make it a Cabinet question. The debate will occur on Friday or Saturday. The Assembly to-day re-elected M. Buffet as President, and also all the Vice Presidents of the late session.

CANADA.

PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL PASSED.

OTTAWA, May 13.—In Parliament, last night, Mr. McKenzie moved to take up the Pacific Railway resolutions. He explained the provisions of the new bill, and after debate the resolutions were adopted.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 13.—Consols for money 93⅛; account, 93¼@93⅜; 5-20s, '65, 107; 5-20s, '67, 109½; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 104⅝; New York Central 89; Erie 32@32¼; preferred 53.

Tallow 39s 6d.

PARIS, May 13.—Rentes 59 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Cotton active; middling upland 8⅛@8⅜d; Orleans 8⅛@8¾d; sales 18,000 bales; American 8,500 bales; for speculation and export 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat average 12s 5d@12s 6d. Corn 37s 6d. Bacon—long clear middles 46s 6d.

INDIANA.

Railway Matters.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—There was no quorum present at the meeting of the Railroad Association of America to-day. The Convention adjourned immediately, without transacting any business.

An accident occurred on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway last night, by some scoundrel disconnecting the switch at a small station near Crawfordsville. An engine and nine freight cars were wrecked. The engineer and firemen were seriously injured.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterrett.

The Citizens' Building and Loan Association made application for a charter of incorporation, and a preliminary order was granted.

John Bell's administrators vs. D. P. Hoyle, action to recover loaned money. On trial.

Francis Kenedy et ux vs. J. C. Barr and M. McSwiggen, executors of James McCabe, deceased. On motion of defendant's counsel a judgment of nonsuit was entered.

Francis Agnew vs. Boyd & Craig, action for labor performed. Verdict for defendants.

E. P. Kuhn's administrators vs. Wolf, an action to recover on a promissory note, is on trial.

In the case of Fisher & Eakin vs. Hermann, plaintiffs moved for a new trial.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

Ballentine vs. Kearns et al, action for slander, is still on trial. It will be wound up to-day.

In the case of the Central Passenger Railway vs. Robert Barnett, a verdict for defendants was rendered.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The May term of this court for the Western District of Pennsylvania began yesterday.

In the case of James C. Anderson vs. John K. Schoenfelt a final decree was awarded sustaining the validity of complainant's patent.

In the case of G. C. K. Zahm, assignee of Frey, Derr & Co., bankrupts, on a bill to review proceedings of District Court, the Court delivered an opinion sustaining the bill of complaint and deciding that certain judgments in the Courts of Cambria county were fraudulent under the 35th section of the bankrupt act.

In the case of C Aultman vs. Cyrus Kitchen et al, bills in equity to retain defendants from use of certain reaping machines, it was ordered that defendants within ten days file security with the Clerk of Court in the sum of $4,500, and on failure to file said bond the injunction to issue against defendant.

A motion to abate action in the case of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company against Sullivan Baker and George Hess, was argued by Wier and Gibson for motion, and M. W. Acheson contra. Decision reserved.

The following named gentlemen are petit jurors in this Court for the May term:

C. O'Brien, Pittsburgh; Chas. H. Noyes, Warren, Pa.; J. W. Allison, Erie; John Rippey, Pittsburgh; A. M. Bailey, Wilkesbarre; James Reed, Allegheny; Wm. Jones, Lewisburg, Union county; Franklin Bound and John Miller, Northumberland county; Jas. O. Parmlee and T. W. Grant, Erie; H. W. Smith, Pittsburgh; W Griffis and R. R. Rockwell, Towanda, R Bingham, Allegheny county; T. W. Kelley, Frier S. C. Brady, Montoursville; J. J. Worley, Waynesburg; J. W. McKee, Taylorstown, Washington county; F. K. Cooper and Paul Darling, Brookville; Robt. Graham, Pittsburgh; Alexander Post and Wm. P. McLaughlin, Huntingdon; J. O. Myers and G. H. Walter, Somerset county; Geo. S. Horn, Scranton, A. H. Miller, Jr., Pittsburgh; John Moore, Latrobe; A. P. Tompson and T. W. Bell, Indiana county; John Shepherd, Sr. Luzerne county; J. J. Brown, Mercer county; George McCune, Washington county; James McAllister, Geo. W. Reed, James McClosky and David Blair, Allegheny county; J. P. Van Fleet, Bradford; Nelson Hethington, Pittsburgh; Chas. Garber, Pittsburgh; J. B. Glenn, Mansfield.

The following is the trial list for the May term: Grover & Baker S. M. Company vs. Sullivan Baker and Geo. Hess; Catharine Coyle vs. Security Life Insurance Co.; Wm. Y. Cirode, for use, vs. Geo. Albree; Wm. S. Miller, assignee, vs. W. Colby; J. H. Walter and Anna M. Heazelton vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., N. J.; John E. King vs. The Cambria Coal and Iron Co.; A. E. Goodrich vs. The Dunbar Iron Company; First National Bank of Cincinnati vs. W. W. Corbett; John C. Morgan vs. The Derby Coal Co.; Caroline E. Toynbee vs. The Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.; Chas. Morgan vs. The City of Pittsburgh; M. V. Bergen vs. The City of Pittsburgh.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of John Bell's administrators vs. D. P. Hoyle, the jury found for plaintiffs for $4,348.

Wm. J. Moore vs. Albert A. Moore, an action in ejectment for a lot of ground in the Sixth ward, is on trial.

In the case of E. P. Kuhn's administrators vs. Henry Wolf, an action on a promissory note, the jury found for defendant.

In the case of the same prosecutors vs. James Linton, an action on a promissory note, a judgment of nonsuit was entered.

D. A. Donahoo vs. D. H. Cunningham, an action on a promissory note. Judgment of nonsuit entered.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

In the case of Lightner & Co. vs. Peter Lang, owner, and John Gregg, contractor, a sci. fa. on a mechanic's lien, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $145 74.

The case of the same plaintiffs vs. Lewis Hilke, owner, and H. K. Hilke, contractor, is on trial. This is also a sci. fa. on a mechanic's lien.

The case of Baird Patterson vs. Joseph Logan and wife, Robert Alexander, Benj. Taylor and Hugh Murphy, an action of ejectment, is on trial.

The jury were out in the case of Balentine vs. Kearns et al.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Ware Bros., bankrupts, Butler county. Joseph M. Acheson, Esq., of this city, having been elected assignee, the same was approved.

H. G. Lazarus, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of Rogers Brothers, creditors, for an allowance for expenses incurred for the estate. Presented and referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

On motion of United States Attorney, the recogizances of a number of defendants, charged with criminal offences and returnable at the late May term, were forfeited and respited.

John Bigley vs. Steamboat "Oil Valley," in Admiralty. Rule granted on the Tradesmen's National Bank et al., to show cause why this case should not be recommitted to the Commissioner for a rehearing in the matter to which exceptions have been filed. Miller and McBride for, and Watson against the rule.

M. V. B. Mercer, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee for a distribution of the funds arising from the sale of certain real estate. Presented and referred to Register. Harper for examination and report.

L. C. McCormick vs. steamboat L. C. McCormick," in admiralty. Leave granted libellent to amend original libel. Wm. T. Lindsey appointed Commissioner to take testimony Bailey for libellant.

U. S. District Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of John E. King et al. vs. the Cambria Coal and Iron Company was taken up and is still on trial. This is an action in ejectment to recover possession of between six and seven hundred acres of land in Cambria county. George M. Reed, Esq., for plaintiff; and S. A. & W. S. Purviance, Esqs., for defendants.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterrett.

In the case of Donahoo vs. Cunningham, the jury found for defendant.

The ejectment case of William J. Moore vs. Albert A. Moore, is still on trial.

Sophia Zoller vs. The City Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. On trial. This is an action to recover on an insurance policy for one-third of $3,000, the plaintiff having insured for that amount in three different companies of the city. The defendant claims that there was never any premium paid on the policy, notwithstanding notice was given to Mrs. Zoller of the same. By the terms of the policy the premium should be paid before it went into effect, and not having been paid, it is claimed that the policy was never in effect.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Baird Patterson vs. Joseph Logan, is on trial.

The jury were out in the case of E. F. Lightner vs. Louis Hilke et al.

In the Ballentine-Kearns slander suit, the jury after a disputation of twenty-four hours came into Court, and announced that they were unable to agree. It is said that four stood for defendant, four for plaintiff with six and one-fourth cents damages and costs, and the remaining four in favor of a compromise verdict.

The case of George A. Flower, administrator of Jas. Oliver, deceased, an action to recover damages for being ejected from the possession of a certain piece of land in Leet township, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Wesley Ross, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of James Tinkham, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lein referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

A. H. Mills, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of C. C. Mills, a creditor, for same, referred to the Register.

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt, Susquehanna county. Appointment of Oliver Lathrop, of Gibson, same county, as assignees, approved.

Buehler Bonbright & Co., creditors, Philadelphia, vs. Brady & Logan, debtors, Tidioute, Warren county. Petition in bankruptcy filed, and the usual order issued.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The ejectment case of John E. King et al. vs. The Cambria Iron and Coal Company is still on trial.

ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.

THE CONTEST YESTERDAY—FLEMING VICTORIOUS BY A MAJORITY OF 1,161 OVER BOTH COMPETITORS.

[From the Daily Post of Wednesday.]

The contest for the filling of Mayor Callow's unexpired term is settled. It was generally conceded yesterday that Fleming would distance his opponents, but it was not thought he would receive such an overwhelming majority as that showed upon counting off. It is claimed by Neillie's adherents that had Ross not been in the field, Neillie would have received his vote.

Whether the friends of Ross will contest the election on the ground that Fleming's offer of the perquisites of the office to Mrs. Callow, was in violation of the provision in the new Constitution respecting bribes remains to be seen.

Below will be found the vote for each candidate:

| WARDS.

SENATOR SUMNER'S LIBRARY.

Mr. Sumner's library, recently sent to Harvard College, consists of more than 2,000 books in all departments of literature, many of them rare editions in splendid bindings. Among them may be mentioned, as most valuable, many volumes of richly-illuminated works and manuscripts in fine condition. A copy of "Claudianus," with autograph of the poet Gray; Walter Scott's own manuscripts of a work on the drama; a fragment of the "Biblia Latina," printed by Faust in 1462: "Cicero de Officiis," in manuscript of the fifteenth century: Burns's "Scott's Wha Hae," in the author's handwriting; a Dutch manuscript, bound with carved ivory sides and set with precious stones; "Pindar," with manuscript notes by Milton; "Book of Autographs," containing Milton's manuscript notes on "Seneca," by Hugo Grotius; first book of Thomson's "Seasons," with author's autograph; Ben Jonson's autograph on the title page of a little book, thus: "Sum Ben Jonson"; "Gellius," with notes by Melancthon: "The Club," with autographs of Pope and Swift on title page; John Dryden's "Greek Exercise Book," with autobiography; John Bunyan's "English Bible," with his autograph; letters of Napoleon to Josephine, with Napoleon's autograph; Hayden's opera of "Armida"—manuscript by the author; "Ossian's Poems," with Baron's autograph; monastic manuscript, with chain and ring attached.—[Boston Transcript.

VARIETIES.

BIRTHS are being announced as "Our Young Folks for May" in the Turner Falls (Mass.) Reporter.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT has just been withdrawn at one of the Paris theatres, after a run of 411 nights.

THE landlords of the White Mountains are putting their houses in order for the summer campaign, expecting lively work as early as June.

UTAH is a bad place for Germans to emigrate to just at present. The Salt Lake Herald says that every rough-looking, strange Dutchman is scanned with scrutinizing eyes on suspicion of being a Bender.

THE Westminster Review says a savage thing about its contemporary. It says: "We once heard a grocer say he liked the Saturday Review best of all newspapers, because a page of it held exactly a pound of sugar."

IT is said that the favorite songs of the British troops when on the march in Ashantee land, were "John Brown" and "Tramp, tramp." With sailors on board ship and with soldiers on the march, the words of a song are of little importance, but time and tune are everything.

A WELL-KNOWN and respectable Boston man, who wanted to be funny, ran up to a lady at the Parker House whom he mistook for one of his friends, on Sunday evening, and pulled a handkerchief out of her pocket. He was arrested instanter and taken to the lock up, but on explaining matters was released.

BRIGHAM YOUNG says that all who join the "Order of Enoch" must wear wooden shoes of home manufacture, to stop the expense of sending east or west for the poor leather article furnished by the Gentiles, and that the sisters who join the order shall wear no ruffles except those of their own manufacture.

THE Emperor Alexander of Russia is a very quiet, unobtrusive man. He dislikes noise or bustle. During the eight days he is to sojourn in England he will spend most of his time at Windsor. He will not devote more than two, or at furthest three days to London, and it is his wish to be "let alone" as much as possible when he is in the metropolis.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows of a celebrated place in Colorado Canon, called Enoch Park: "When a gun is discharged, total silence follows the report for a moment; then, with startling suddenness, the echo is heard, seeming at a great distance—say five miles to the south—whence it comes back in separate and distinct reverberations, as if leaping from glen to glen. Louder and quicker grows the sound, until apparently directly opposite, when a full volume of sound is returned; then once more the echo is heard, like the snapping of a cap, far to the eastward."

DARWIN has a practical supporter of his theory in the shape of the first gorilla ever tamed and now in London. A small party dined with him not long ago, and we are told that Monsieur Gorilla behaved like any courteous dinner out, except that his conversation was not brilliant, and that at one point in the meal he calmly extended his paw and removed from his neighbor's plate to his own some pretty tiny kickshaws, which particularly pleased him. He drank claret with his steak, lounged in his chair between the courses, and cracked his walnuts and took his after-dinner glass of port with the most graceful ease. He is very particular in his food, and always takes hot rum and water, sweetened with honey, before retiring. Darwin ought to be a happy man.

THE native wines produced in the United States are estimated in round numbers at twenty millions of gallons. California, the largest producer, yields one-fourth this amount, five millions; Ohio about one-sixth, three and one-half millions; New York, three millions; Missouri and Illinois each two and one-half millions, and Pennsylvania two millions. In these six States are produced all the wines of the country, excepting about one million and one-half of gallons raised in smaller quantities in the other states. Wines are produced, however, in some quantity in nearly every State and Territory, 20,000 gallons a year being credited to New Jersey, and 5,000 gallons to Delaware. The annual value of our wine crop is about $14,000,000.

A dispatch from Tuscan says that thirty of the Cochizes Indians are on a raid into Mexico and had killed two men and captured stock near Torranto.

The eastern bound morning train on the Washington City and Virginia Midland railroad ran off the track on Saturday morning near Rockford depot. The engineer, two conductors and the baggage master, and three passengers were injured, one conductor seriously.

David Linton, one of the retired business men of Cincinnati, donated on Saturday one hundred thousand dollars to the Cincinnati Bethel. Mr. Linton has always been an active member of the Bethel, and during the past winter has contributed fifty dollars per week toward defraying the current expenses while relief for the poor was needed.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE REV. DR. RECUTT ON THE "CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA."

At the First Presbyterian church, Sunday evening, Rev. Dr. Orcutt, secretary of the American Colonization Society, delivered an interesting and instructive discourse on the "Christian Civilization of Africa." For over a quarter of a century the reverend gentleman has been closely identified with the workings of the Society, and his continued study as to the best means of extending the benefits of a Christian civilization to heathen countries, together with his close observation of the progress made by different efforts already put forth, pre-eminently fit him to give sound advice on such a topic, and combine to make his views of great weight.

The customary preliminary exercises were held, after which the reverend gentleman announced as his text the ninth verse of the eighty-sixth Psalm—"All nations whom Thou hast made shall come and worship before Thee, O Lord, and shall glorify Thy name." After some preliminary remarks, the speaker defined Christian civilization as a knowledge of religion, law and letters. He followed with a full and lucid explanation of his definition, and proceeded to argue that this same civilization will eventually be extended to all the nations of the earth. All nations whom the Lord had made, meant that He was the universal Creator, and the prophet was foretelling that all people would eventually be Christianized and brought to know the Lord God their creator and benefactor. The minister then gave in an interesting manner the history of the progress of Christianity, showing that its benign influences were first felt in Asia, then in Europe, and finally in the heart of North America. The christianizing principle had traveled with its blessings in a straight and direct line from east to west, and had been almost entirely confined to that belt of the earth known as the temperate zone. At the western shores of Africa, the speaker said the forward strides of Christian civilization had stopped. Geographically considered, Africa came next for these benfits, but had she received them? Efforts had been made to extend a Christian civilization to Africa's shores, but thus far they had failed. The Roman Catholics, the Moravians and the societies of London, Edinburg and Glasgow had all put forth endeavors in this direction but all had failed, in a large measure. Other Christian churches of this country then labored in the same direction, but their labors were also fruitless. All this failure was attributable to different reasons, the principal and most conspicuous of which are the climate and the hostility of the natives. The climate of Africa could not be endured by the Anglo Saxon race. True, Dr. Livingston, and other explorers had been permitted in God's providence to explore the inlands of Africa and to give the world a knowledge of the country. Yet, few white men were of vigorous constitution enough to withstand the malaria and heat of the climate. The hostility of the natives too was bitter, and their persecutions against the whites who came to teach them, was of the most relentless character. How, then, could Africa be civilized? How can the benign influences of Christianity be brought to bear upon the blacks? By means of the blacks.

The speaker then gave some interesting details of the history of Liberia, how the government was formed, how carried on and the success of the negroes' attempts at self-government, from which he thought that they were capable to govern themselves. He spoke of the poverty of the colored race, and said that the colored emigrants to Liberia had been sent there by the Colonization Society, comparing the Society to a free bridge, over which they could pass. And they were willing, many of them eager, to go. This disposition the minister attributed to the principle of national congeniality, to that law or affinity of races which is manifest in the daily intercourse of blacks with whites. He then told of the effective services rendered and being rendered by those negroes who had reached Africa from a Christian land.

The cost of establishing the colony of Liberia, the Secretary of the Society said was about half a million, and he then spoke of the large amounts of money expended for the benefit of the negroes in this country, and to maintain the white missionaries who have been and may now be at work in Africa, and plainly showed by his statistics that the cheapest and most effective way of aiding Africa to become a nation "that shall glorify the Lord," is to aid the Colonization Society.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MAN KILLED ON THE FORT WAYNE ROAD.

On Saturday evening Matthew R. Davis, a carpenter, who resided at No. 66 Morgan street, Allegheny, was caught under a freight train on the Fort Wayne railroad, about one mile and a half west of Manchester, and was instantly killed. The lower part of the unfortunate man's body, from the middle of his chest, was cut to pieces, while one arm was cut off near the shoulder. He was also cut and bruised about the head, but not so badly as to disfigure him much. It is not definitely known how the accident happened, but it is supposed that he attempted to jump on the freight train at Belleview, at which place he has been employed for some time past on a new building. The deceased was a married man, twenty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. His remains were taken to the undertaking establishment of Messrs. Fairman & Sampson, on Seventh avenue, where an inquest will be held by Coroner McCallin this evening.

TEMPERANCE INSTALLATION.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH YESTERDAY—ONE THOUSAND TEMPERANCE MEN AND BOYS IN LINE.

A new temperance society, known as St. Patrick's, was Sunday installed at St. Patrick's church, corner of Penn and Seventeenth streeth, Rev. Father Garland pastor.

At half-past two o'clock, St. Paul's Temperance Society, headed by a band, took up the line of March from the Cathedral to St. Patrick's Church, and at three reached the church, where they were met by the following temperance organizations: St. Malachi's, numbering two hundred men and one hundred and fifty cadets; St. James', of Temperanceville, numbering two hundred men and one hundred cadets; St. Andrew's, from Wood's Run, Allegheny, numbering about one hundred men; and St. Bridget's, from the Eleventh ward, numbering about one hundred men and the same number of cadets.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

At three o'clock vespers began, lasting until a quarter to four. Bishop Domenec then delivered a lecture during which he referred to the good that was being accomplished by the organization of such societies, and congratulated those present on the step they had taken.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's lecture, Rev. Father Garland addressed the audience, after which the pledge was administered and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament pronounced.

Upon the conclusion of the services the different organizations formed on Seventeenth street from where they marched to the Cathedral, where they dispersed for their respective homes.

Each society was preceeded by a brass band and the whole presented a very fine appearance. The boys in their blue and white dress appeared to good advantage.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

John Morrison vs. Letitia Morrison, verdict for plaintiff for $3,049 25.

A. Pillow appealed from the assessment of the Commissioners in East Deer township, the Court allowed the appeal and ordered written notice to be given to the Commissioners.

In the case of Aaron Neil vs. James Pattan, the jury found for plaintiff for $137 97.

Judgment of non suit was entered in the case of Jane B. Holmes vs. Adam Forepaugh.

Alex. McClure & Co. vs. James Patton, action in replevin: verdict for plaintiff with six and one-fourth cents damages and costs.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Benj. James et ux. vs. The Pennsylvania Company, action for damages for the loss of a child killed by the cars last summer, the jury were out.

Ballentine vs. Kearns et al. is still on trial.

The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford Connecticut, vs. Thorne, et al., is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Martin V. B. Mercer, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate, approved and sale confirmed.

Joseph H. Chambers, bankrupt, Wyoming county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate presented, approved and sale confirmed.

W. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate was presented, approved and said sale confirmed.

THE Grand Jury returned a true bill in the case of United States vs. Robert E. Devore, Clarion county. Indicted for passing, attempting to pass and having in possession a counterfeited note.

United States vs. Miles R. O'Conner, Tioga county. Indicted for retailing liquor without having paid the special tax.

United States vs. Gotlieb George, Luzerne county. Indicted for passing counterfeit money. The principal witness for the United States being dead, on motion of U. S. Attorney, a nolle prosequi ordered to be entered.

United States vs. John McKinley, Armstrong county. Indicted for passing counterfeit money. Trial proceeding with. Jury out.

Samuel G. Norris, indicted for passing counterfeit money. Order made for the payment out of U. S. funds for the defendant's witnesses.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Alexander & Son vs. Kerr et ux., the jury were withdrawn and the case was referred to T. J. Keenan, Esq., for arbitration, without exception or appeal.

The petition of John F. McKinney, for benefit of insolvent law was presented and ordered to be filed.

The jury is out in the case of Fisher & Eakin vs. John Hermann.

In the matter of Sarah Matters et al. vs. Chas. Matters, T. Wightman, Esq., was appointed to take the testimony.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

In the case of Benjamin James et ux. vs the Pennsylvania Company, action for damages for the death of plaintiff's child, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $1,600. Defendants' counsel made a motion for a new trial, and filed the following reasons:

1. Because the verdict is against the weight of the evidence.

2. The Court was in error in their charge to the jury on the effect of the ordinance, and in submitting as a fact the negligence of the plaintiff, instead of ruling it as a question of law.

3. The verdict is excessive.'

Counsel were addressing the jury in the case of Balentine vs. Kearns.

The jury were out in the case of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. vs. Robert Thorne et al.

The jury found for defendant in the case of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, garnishee of C. O. Childs. This was an execution attachment for moneys alleged to be in the bank's hands belonging to C. O. Childs.

In the case of Lawrence Purcell vs. P. A. Madeira, the jury found for defendant This was an action brought to recover for whisky alleged to be sold and not paid for.

The case of the Central Passenger Railway Co. vs. Robt. Barnett, is on trial. This is an action brought to recover the value of a horse killed by falling into a ditch dug in the street by defendant along the line of the street.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless

In the case of the United States vs. Jno. McKinley, indicted for passing counterfeit money, the jury came into Court and announced that they were unable to agree, whereupon they were discharged.

United States vs. Samuel S. Norris, Allegheny county, indicted for manufacturing counterfeit coin. Defendant having been arraigned, plead guilty. Remanded for sentence. Bingham for defence.

The Grand Jury made presentment of the following true bills:

United States vs. Nellie Durant, alias Nellie Foley, alias "Pat" of Petrolia, indicted for passing, &c., counterfeit money.

United States vs. Samuel S. Norris, Allegheny county, indicted for passing counterfeit half dollars.

Having completed their labors, the grand jury made a presentment to the court, expressing satisfaction with their visit to this city, the kindness they received from the officers of the Court, the courtesy received at the hands of the Warden and officers of the Penitentiary, and also expressing their good wishes for the Judge and officers of the Court.

They were then discharged.

United States vs. John M. Myers et al. Washington county. Judgment ordered to be entered in default of plea. McIlvaine for defendants.

The cases remaining undisposed of on the trial list were continued.

The petit jury and United States witnesses were discharged.

John S. Rich, bankrupt, Crawford county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate presented, approved, and sale confirmed. Chadwick for assignee.

Frank J. Hoffner, bankrupt, Allegheny county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged by liens. Wm. H. White for assignee.

John Wilson, creditor, vs. James W. Porter, debtor, Fayette county. Petition in bankruptcy presented, and the usual order made. S. C. Schoyer for creditor.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Miss A. Dressden, charged with the larceny of a sacque, was required to give bonds in the sum of $500 to answer at the June term of Court.

Albert Saunders, an officer, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in using a handy-billy on a prisoner, was called up for sentence. Upon his showing that there were mitigating circumstances in the case, and proving a good character, the Court concluded to hold the case over until next Saturday before passing sentence.

Alonzo Kennedy, a refugee from the House of Refuge, who was arrested for theft, was recommitted to that institution.

James Reed, an insane boy, was consigned to Dixmont to be cared for at the expense of the county.

The argument list will be taken up next Saturday.

On petition of Warden Wright, Samuel Jordan, an insane prisoner, was ordered to be removed from the Penitentiary to Dixmont. Jordon was committed to the Penitentiary in 1871 from Jefferson county for wife murder. He has been violently insane ever since his incarceration.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterrett.

A motion was made for a new trial in the case of George W. Friend vs. H. Thompson.

A petition was filed by the Tenth Ward Bank for a change of name to the German American Bank. A preliminary order was granted.

In the matter of the application of the Associate Congregational Church of the city of Pittsburgh for change of name and amendment of charter, a preliminary order was granted.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Charles G. Blume, the bond of Charlotte Blume in the sum of $17,200, with August Kleber and B. Krugh as sureties, was filed and approved.

In the application of the Baldwin township school directors for the appropriation of land for school purposes, exceptions to the report of the Board of Viewers was presented and ordered to be filed.

Commonwealth, ex rel, vs. Jno. McGinness, the bond of Jacob H. Walter, Committee of the person and estate of John McGinness, an habitual drunkard, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, was presented and filed, and approved in lieu of the bond heretofore given.

Viewers were appointed in the three cases of David Smith and Emily, his wife; Thomas W. Briggs, and Samuel S. Boggs et al. vs. the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannan Railroad Company.

Thomas W. Briggs, committee of James McCleary; was given leave to sell certain real estate to the amount of $16,000, after due notice.

Emma Frey, on petition filed, was granted the privilage of femme sole trader.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of H. Neal vs. James Patton.

In the case of the Board of Directors of Wilkins township School District vs. James Kelly, on petition presented for condemnation of property for school purposes, viewers were appointed by the Court.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

The jury in the case of the Traveller's Insurance Company, Hartford Connecticut vs. Robert Thorne et al., rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for $1,874 28, on the bond. Plaintiffs now propose to enter suit against Thorne, the agent, to recover monies collected for the company previous to the date of the bond. The additional amount claimed is about $3,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

ONE MAN KILLED AND FOUR INJURED, BY A BLAST AT THE PORT PERRY TUNNEL.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Thursday night, a terrible accident occurred at the Port Perry tunnel, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which one man was killed and five others more or less seriously injured. The tunnel is about five hundred feet in length, and for some time work has been progressing very favorably. There were two gangs of workmen kept at work day and night, and blasting was done at either end. The force on duty on Thursday night determined if possible to get a hole through, as a measurement had been made during the day, and it was found that the tunnelers were separated by only a few feet of rock.

About half past eleven o'clock on the night named, the gang in the north heading signaled those on the south side, that they were about to fire a blast. This signal was distinctly heard by the latter, and after giving a return signal, they retreated towards the mouth of the tunnel. It seems that the hole drilled by the men on the north side had penetrated to within two feet of the other side, and when the match was applied, the blast instead of blowing out on the north side came out on the south side. The huge mass of rock and earth displaced, was hurled with terrific force towards the men stationed on the latter side of the tunnel. A young man named Barney McKernan, was frightfully mangled. His left arm and shoulder, together with about a third of his breast and abdomen, were torn away by a large rock, which lay alongside of him covered with blood. Life was extinct. John Wilson, Jr., had his leg broken, and was severely cut about the head and face. Alfred Renshaw was terribly cut in the face, on the arm and leg, and in the side, though no bones were broken. Edward Burns, the boss, and John Mcgill, were scratched about the face and head, but no bones were broken.

McKernan's body was removed to the boarding house of Mr. McNally at Port Perry, where the deceased boarded. The injured were also removed to the same place, where two physicians attended them. Renshaw and Wilson were subsequently brought to this city, and taken to the Mercy Hospital for treatment.

Coroner McCallin was notified of the accident yesterday afternoon, and in the evening held an inquest on the body of McKernan, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

COMMON PLEAS JURORS.

The following jurors have been drawn to serve in the Court of Common Pleas for the second and fourth Mondays in May:

Second Monday—Andrew Kelly, John McConnell, Hugh Gilleland, David Hutchison, Charles Aufhammer, John McGinly, Joseph A. Butler, Joseph Mitchell, Charles Phillips, Samuel Mahood, Mathew Grier, Wm. Thompson, T. H. McBride, George Chester, David Thompson, Wm. Hunter, Joseph Menck, Wm. Day, Laughlin Gildey, Israel Wagner, Wm. Munroe, Jacob White, Wm. Krebbs, John Mahon, Aaron Floyd, Charles Zug, John McMinn, Joseph Esler, Frazier Buck, Wm. Momeyer, Michael Kirk, Calvin Wells, Thos. Gladden, Robt. Peete, Joseph Anderson, Wm. McVicker, Asbury Bateman, Peter Smithers, D. D. Barkley, Wm. Wyant, Wm. McKnight, Lawrence Putting, Daniel Egar, Henry Headly, Hugh Gordon, Wm. Davis, Jas. Fisher, Negley Humer, Wm. McGogney, Jas. McCandless, S. E. Davis, Robert Oliver, Jacob Debolt, Samuel Connell, Jonathan Neeley, Alexander Wilson, David Nicholas, George B. Mulholland, Frederick Baxmyer.

Fourth Monday—Wm. Nahl, Barnard Young, Anton Hoffman, C. Patterson, Albert Bockstrel, Lawrence Walker, A. Patterson, James Leech, Jr., C. H. Anderson, J. H. Williamson, Charles E. Snyder, Robert Kaufman, George A. Bradley, J. Heinel, John Gordon, Jonathan Hagan, Patrick Costelo, Abraham Hages, Andrew McWhorter, G. M. Haslett, Wm. O'Brien, Robert McKinney, W. J. McIlwaine, Jas. McGinley, Wm. Boyle, A. J. Dougherty, W. H. Leamon, Wm. Rankin, Elias Reno, Jackson Davis, Peter Bohlyn, Lewis Ramaley, Wm. McGreevey, Charles Engel, Thomas Fatum, Wm. Mitchell, Jno. Bolster, John Murphy, Walter F. Beaumont, Samuel A. Duff, David Vanemon, Samuel McBrier, Fred. Leitz, J. M. Shoat, Lewis Brown, Joseph Mills, Robert Thompson, Stephen Fallow, W. W. Mevay, Thomas Maxwell, Robert Smith, Alex. McFarland, G. A. Bryant, Ferguson Miller, John Ludwick, Joseph F. Richey, Joseph Wilson, Wm. Bailey, Joseph Freeborn, Wm. Stewart.

GEN. A. B. M'CALMONT.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT IN RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF DECEASED.

R. B. Carnahan, Esq., Friday announced, in the U. S. District Court, the death of Gen. Alfred B. McCalmont, of Franklin, which occurred on Thursday at the Girard House, Philadelphia, and moved the Court to adjourn in respect to his memory. He paid a feeling tribute to the deceased and spoke of his energy, industry, and honesty as a lawyer; of his heroism and bravery as a soldier; of his sterling integrity in the discharge of his duties, both as State and Federal officer, and his high character as a citizen, his warm, genial friendship, his generous nature and nobleness of mind.

David Barclay, Esq., of Kittanning, said that he could endorse all that had been said, concerning his old friend, that a truer friend, a nobler man, did not live.

United States Attorney Reed, said that he had known the deceased for quite a number of years. As a lawyer he was studious, careful and attentive to business, very successful, and a great favorite with both bench and bar, as a journalist he had few superiors, his editorials being marked for their clearness of expression, vigor of thought, earnestness of purpose and thorough devotion to the principles of his party, as a soldier he was brave to a fault, kind to his men, and always ready for any work, however dangerous or unpleasant the duty he was called upon to perform; as a citizen he was faithful to the discharge of every duty assigned him, and as a friend, he was never anxious or jealous of his associates' success, but always rejoicing at their promotion, and remaining ever faithful and true in their darkest hours or most adverse circumstances.

Judge McCandless spoke of his knowledge of the deceased and regretted his inability, through feeling, to speak in fitting terms of the virtues and ability of the deceased, and announced that in accordance with Mr. Carnahan's motion Court would stand adjourned.

HONORING THE DEAD.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT PAID BY THE BAR TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. A. B. M'CALMONT—RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE BY THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

In the District Court on Saturday, Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., announced the death of General A. B. McCalmont, a former member of the bar of this county, and moved that the Court adjourn so that a meeting of the bar might be held. Accordingly, at twelve o'clock all the branches of the Courts adjourned and the members of the bar met in the District Court Room No. 1.

Robert Woods, Esq., presided, Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., Vice President, with Major A. M. Brown and Alex. Cochran, Esq., Secretaries.

The following was unanimously adopted:

The members of the Pittsburgh bar desire, in common with the profession throughout the State and country, to record their profound grief over the sudden and unexpected death of Hon. A. B. McCalmont, who for many years of his professional life was their esteemed and honored associate, and to show their high appreciation of his ability and eloquence as a counsellor and advocate, both in his private practice and in the reponsible public positions which he filled and honored; nor can they soon forget the finished courtesy, honor and generosity of personal character, which added a brighter lustre to the worth and brilliancy of his professional struggle and achievements, and endeared him as a trusted friend and generous companion, nor without admiration recall the eager enthusiasm with which he forsook the honors and emoluments of his peaceful profession in the hour of his country's peril to enroll himself among her defenders, and the distinguished valor and skill which in that bloody struggle, won for him renown as a soldier, as conspicuous as that which the united suffrages of his peers had already accorded him on the forum.

To his bereaved family they tender their earnest sympathy, rejoicing that in their grief they are privileged to remember that of him as of every man found faithful to commanded duty, it can truly be said, "He cannot wholly die," but though he rests from his labors, his works do follow him, an inspiration and an example to all who shall be called to like duties and responsibilities.

Resolved, That the Court be requested to spread this minute upon the records, that a copy be engraved and forwarded to his family.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Keenan, Slagle and Brown.

On motion, the resolution was ordered to be published, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

A meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Third Division, First Army Corps, was also held on Friday afternoon, at the office of Major J. F. Slagle, to take action on the death of their late comrade in arms.

After the adoption of appropriate resolutions it was decided as an appropriate token of respect, that a committee, consisting of the following named officers and soldiers of the Third Division, First Army Corps: Gen. T. A. Rowley, Col. James Glenn, Capt. W. T. Easton, Capt. Wm. M. Dalgleish, Lieut, J. C. Dorington, Maj. J. F. Slagle, Col. Thos. M. Bayne, Maj. E. C. Negley and Capt. A. Arms, be appointed to attend the funeral, and bear to the family of deceased their expressions of condolence.

The remains arrived in the city from Philadelphia on Saturday morning, and were taken to Franklin in the afternoon.

A WRONG CUSTOM CORRECTED.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy.

WORKS WONDERS.

BERGEN, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 23, 1871.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—Your treatment in my case has been quite successful and satisfactory, and for which I desire to express my gratitude. I been troubled with a disordered liver and Catarrh and general weakness for a good many years, and was failing slowly all the time, and last August I called on you and got some of your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your Nasal Injectors, and since that time I have been improving and am now better than I have been in years, not having had the sick headache in months, when I used to have to average once a week, the Golden Medical Discovery being the principal medicine used. It has worked wonders in my case, and I recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Let me express my gratitude to you for such invaluable services.

Truly and gratefully yours,

STTH WM. F. CRITTENDEN.

CONTROLLER SNODGRASS proposes to retrench by lopping off the pay of eighteen water works officials. The aggregate of their salaries is $20,580.

PATENTS.

The following patents have been issued to citizens of the two cities and vicinity during the week just ended. Annealing Box—Charles A. McNish, Pittsburgh. Speaking Tube—Theodore Niele, Pittsburgh. Cotton Bale Tie—Aaron J. Nellis, Pittsburgh. Car Break—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Bottom for Reheating and Welding Furnaces Edward W. Weife, Pittsburgh. Valve for Fluid Brake Pipes—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Manufacture of Homogeneous Steel—Ogton Bolton, Jr., Allegheny. Apparatus for Drawing Coke from Ovens Joseph H. Connelly, New Brighton. Manufacture of Bessemer Steel—William R. Jones, Braddock's Field.

A SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN.

We take pleasure in copying the following from a recent issue of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, knowing it to be a deserved tribute to one of Pittsburgh's most experienced and successful practitioners:

"On our first page to-day will be found a very interesting communication from the pen of Dr. George H. Keyser, upon a subject to which he has given more and closer attention than any other physician in Pittsburgh, and in discussing which he can write with more force, fluency and intelligence, and a deeper sense of conviction than perhaps any other practitioner in the United States. For over a quarter of a century the Doctor has made pulmonary affections a constant study, and what he don't know in the matter of alleviating or eradicating lung complaints is not worth while learning. In fact any case of this kind that he cannot treat successfully may be set down as incurable, and as very few cases when taken in proper time, ever under his care, come within this category, it is evidently to the interest of all suffering from lung disorders to consult him at once and get the benefit of his advice and treatment. We regard the doctor to-day as one of the most painstaking, experienced and successful physicians in the country, and would recommend all suffering from disease, no matter of what type, to avail themselves of his services. If he cannot effect a cure in your case he will tell you so, and if he finds he can cure you, and tells you he will, he is certain to keep his word, and may be relied upon accordingly."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VEGATINE, VEGATINE.

VEGATINE, VEGATINE, VEGATINE.
VEGATINE, VEGATINE, VEGATINE.
VEGATINE, VEGATINE, VEGATINE.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY,

PURELY VEGETABLE, PURELY VEGETABLE.
PURELY VEGETABLE, PURELY VEGETABLE.
PURELY VEGETABLE, PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood,
Cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood,
Cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood,

Sold in Pittsburgh, Sold in Pittsburgh,
Sold in Pittsburgh, Sold in Pittsburgh,
Sold in Pittsburgh, Sold in Pittsburgh,

At the Very Lowest Prices,
At the Very Lowest Prices,
At the Very Lowest Prices,

AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD AND MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, Pa., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES....OF- FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

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WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY, Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases.

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AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassa treet, New York. se27 lyW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all **Private, Nervous** and **Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY also, **Impotency, Loss of Sexual Power,** STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in the shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis,** (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shews; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1 p. m. ONLY

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300 pages, fine illustrations. A private instructor for the marriage or those about to marry, in all relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About procreation, reproduction, &c. Impediments to marriage—causes, consequence and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents, at the office or sent by mail securely

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Happy relief or young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct, and professional skill. ja31-6mW

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders out in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse No. 142 First avenue.

mar9-w42w DUFF & CAMPBELL.

How 'tis Done, Or the Secret of Dyes. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. Or one application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

STAMMERING AND STUTTERING.

Dr. J. H. White,

Of the U. S. Stammering Institute, New York City, will remain at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, in this city a few weeks to cure those afflicted with Stammering or Stuttering. Best reference from this and all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Not one cent required until cured to your entire satisfaction. Call or send for circular, ma5-1wd&2tW

**NEW AD

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, May 7, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WHITE read in place an act to prevent undue discrimination by railroad companies in freight and passengers.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act to provide for the recording of deaths by the Register of Wills.

An act to provide for the appointment of officers to fill vacancies in cases not provided for by the constitution.

An act to validate obligations of municipalities issued without authority of law.

An act to enable manufacturing companies to wind up their affairs after the expiration of their charters.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. WHITE read in place an act providing for contested elections in the courts.

Mr. GRAHAM read a memorial from the School Board of Bellevue borough against the repeal of the local option law.

A number of House bills were passed finally, including an act relating to the payment of costs in cases of felony and the act in reference to entailments.

Bills on first and second reading occupied the balance of the session.

THE HOUSE.

The House took a long calendar of bills on second reading this morning, and passed to a third reading the following:

Mr. RONEY—An act to punish commercial agents for false representations.

THE INDIGENT INSANE.

Mr. HAYS—An act committing indigent insane to Dixmont.

Mr. CHRISTY—An act making decoration day a legal holiday.

OIL INSPECTION.

Mr. YOUNG—An act providing for the guaging of oils. This was lost at the morning session, but reconsidered in the afternoon and passed.

The act enlarging the jurisdiction of justices of the peace was voted down.

THE MAYORALTY.

Mr. GERWIG—An act making the office of mayor a salaried one. Passed, with a proviso that it should not apply to persons already elected.

Mr. NEWMYER called up on third reading and had passed the act punishing those employing of children as street musicians.

Mr. STRANAHAN called up the act to repeal the act authorizing the road supervisors of Hickey township, Mercer county, to levy additional road taxes.

COSTS IN FELONY CASES.

The House bill in regard to the payments of costs of cases of felony came back from the Senate with many amendments.

Mr. NEWMYER thought that as it was late in the session, the House had better concur in the amendments which was immediately done.

A night session will be held for the consideration of Wallace's bill regulating cities which is fifty pages long.

NIGHT SESSION.

After a short preliminary struggle on a few unimportant bills and reports, House bill 393, introduced by Mr. Toner, (Westmoreland) repealing the entire local option law, was reached.

WARM DEBATE ON THE LIQUOR BILL.

Mr. WOLFE got the floor and warmed up on the temperance side. The five minute debate cut him off short.

Several claimed the floor when he sat down, but Mr. Campbell (Butler) obtained recognition. He said, now, who are seeking to abrogate the contract? Is it the people? It is not our leading statesmen, not the friends of education, not the business man, not the railroad man, not the banker, not our mothers, our sisters, our wives, whose prayers ascend to God daily that we may be men enough to stand against this crying evil.

Cries of "Time."

A POINT OF ORDER RAISED.

Mr. RAMEY—I raise the point of order that the bill is not properly before the House.

Speaker McCORMICK—It is not well taken.

Mr. BROCKWAY—I raise the point of order that the five minute rule should have laid over.

Speaker McCORMICK—The gentleman is too late.

REMARKS OF MR. LITTLE.

Mr. LITTLE—I do not expect that anything I can say will affect the bill. I did not believe this was the best law we could get, but the Legislature, in its wisdom, or rather in its desire to rid itself of the responsibility, passed this local option. In guarding against the abuse of the liquor traffic, we worked an injury to a legitimate business—that of entertaining travelers—with which, custom, for a long time, has associated the furnishing of liquor to the guests. I am quite confident that long customs cannot be altered by one stroke of the legislative pen. The vote in my district was three thousand majority, and was a vote in favor of trying the experiment. To the recent visit from Allegheny I attach no little importance; that was but a whisper of the coming storm which will be aroused all over this land. There is no lack of disposition among the temperance people to compel public men to consider this question. Public men were afraid to discuss it, but they will be forced to consider, and my opinion is to strike at and annihilate the manufacture of it.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Butler)—I know the law is not what it ought to be. I do not desire to shirk the responsibility of debating this. John Brown was a martyr to slavery in order to show the iniquity of it, and I am ready to make the sacrifice on these cases.

MOTION MADE TO POSTPONE.

Mr. WEBB—I move again to postpone this bill.

Mr. PORTER—I hope it will not be postponed. We have wasted enough of time on this bill.

NEWMYER DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Mr. NEWMYER defined his view on the subject, and claimed that the liquor men had stated their intention of presenting a rigid license law which should give satisfaction to the people. Consequently, the bill now under consideration was here in bad faith, and against the remonstrance of three-fourths of the members from local option counties. This bill proposes to leave the question just where the act of 1872 found it, and does not equalize licenses or cut off any of the evils of local laws. It proposes to reform nothing, and satisfies nobody.

Mr. WOLFE—Now look at how Sampson was bound. It was not until his locks were shaven that his strength departed. Now I think we should listen to, and not shut out the pleadings of our mothers, our wives, our sisters, who grieve over the fallen ones. They have not had an opportunity to express themselves in any other way. Bring every scintilla of manhood you have now, and vote against this bill.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. MYER—I offer the following amendment: Provided, that before any license shall be granted, another vote shall be taken.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I hope that will not prevail. I wanted time given to the liquor men last year, but you would not grant it.

Mr. WOLFE—I hope it will prevail. We know that it has been the universal experience that the more liquor that is drank, the greater amount of pauperism and crime prevails. What signifies the paltry sum paid into the county treasury as license fees, when we pay out twice as much to support the jails and poor houses.

TWO PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Mr. PYLE—Will you vote for the bill if the amendment is added?

Mr. WOLFE—Will you?

Mr. PYLE—I decline to answer.

Mr. WAINRIGHT—Do you expect to change a vote by your talk?

Mr. WOLFE—No, but I hope to open the eye of your judgment and the ear of your conscience in regard to this bill.

Cries of question.

Mr. BROCKWAY—I shall vote for this bill. I did vote for the postponement, but I think it is a late day in the session to bring in the bill.

APPEAL OF MR. MITCHELL.

Mr. MITCHELL—It is alleged by those who favor the repeal that there has been a change of sentiment. Now, I hope, gentlemen you will be fair enough to adopt the amendment and let it go back. It is mean, dastardly, cowardly for men to come here from license counties and try to force license upon those counties which have voted against it. I hope the members will speak out on this question notwithstanding others may cry out for the previous question.

Mr. CHRISTY—I have no hesitancy in meeting this question now. One gentleman says because he has fifty-six votes, he can pass the bill, and that "might makes right."

Mr. LITTLE—Well, was not that the argument used against Luzerne county?

Mr. WAINRIGHT—Does the gentlemen represent Sewickly borough or Allegheny county?

AN ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. CHRISTY—How would you like to have local option forced on you, as you are trying to force liquor on local option counties?

Speaker McCORMICK—the question is on the amendment, and not on the merits of the bill.

Mr. CHRISTY—Well, there has been so many questions addressed to me that I shall not continue, but will reply at length on the second reading.

THE AMENDMENT LOST.

The yeas and nays were called on Myer's amendment, which resulted in—yeas, 35; nays, 52; so it was not agreed to.

Mr. WEBB offered an amendment fixing the license fee at $500.

The SPEAKER—That is not an amendment. It is out of place. Can a bill repealing the prohibitory law be so amended as to regulate the sale of liquor.

Mr. WEBB—I think it can.

Speaker McCORMICK — The Chair thinks the amendment is not genuine and rules it out of order.

STILL ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. AMERMAN offered a lengthy amendment providing for a hospital which was ruled out of order.

A VOTE REACHED—THE LIQUOR MEN WIN.

At eleven o'clock the yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows: Yeas, 52; nays, 32.

Yeas—Messrs. Ash, Brockway, Butler, Crawford, Cressler, Crogan, Dewitt, Dry, Egan, Foster, Gillespie, Hays, Hegeman, Heiges, Henry, Hildebrand, Jamison, Jones, Kauffman, Kennedy, Kimmett, Kistler, Landis, Loftus, McCullough (Berks,) McCullough (Phila.,) Morgan, (Lawrence,) Mylin, Newell, O'Brien, O'Neil, Petrikin, Piper, Porter, Pyle, Reyburn, Reynolds, Rutter, Salter, Sheibley, Shuman, Smith (Berks,) Smith (Phila.,) Snyder, Steckel, Talley, Toner, Tshudy, Vogdes, Waddell, Wainright, Welsh, Worrell, Yerkes and McCormick (Speaker)—52.

Nays—Messrs. Allen (Dauphin), Allen (Warren), Allison, Amerman, Baily, Baird, Bates (Bedford), Burchinell, Campbell, Carey, Christy, Fontenbaugh, Jones (Potter), Jones (Susquehanna), Little, McCreary, McCune, McKee, McMillen, Morgan (Lawrence), Mitchell, Myer, Newmyer, Oliver, Ramey, Thompson (Armstrong), Thompson (Fayette), Webb, Wolfe, Young.

LIQUOR MEN JUBILANT.

So the bill to repeal passed the first reading, and the liquor men went off to have a jollification.

HARRISBURG, May 9, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following House bills passed finally

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

For the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers.

To define the liability of sureties on written instruments for the payment of money.

To provide for a better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oil.

THE HOUSE.

This was a dull day of calendar business.

THE CITY BILL.

Mr. WALLACE'S city bill occupied two hours in reading and passed finally.

The bill repealing Local Option passed to a second reading, but its friends now concede that there is no chance for it in the Senate.

A number of bills were ruled off by Speaker McCormick as being unconstitutional.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Representative Young has been appointed a visitor to the Southwestern Normal College.

Arches are being placed over all the principal streets for the army reunion next week.

The school book bill will have a close tug in the House. It came from the committee yesterday.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Alfred B. McCalmont.

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—General Alfred B. McCalmont, a prominent citizen of Western Pennsylvania, died to-day, in Philadelphia, where he had been to obtain medical treatment for a cancer on the side of his face. The deceased was Assistant Attorney-General during the Administration of President Buchanan. At an early period in the late war, he was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterwards promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In 1856, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in opposition to Darwin Finney, of Meadville. In 1872, his name was brought before the Democratic State Convention at Reading as a candidate for Governor.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Forests in Flames.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—Fires are raging in the woods in many parts of the State. Reports this evening from Muskegan state that the fires have reached within a mile and a half of the city with the wind blowing almost a gale towards the city, and unless the wind abates the city will be in imminent danger. Heavy fires are reported near Grand Haven, and along the line of the D. & M. railroad between Ionia and Grand Haven. Fires on the F. & P. W. R. R. have cut off all communication north of Evarts and on the J. L. & S. R. R., north of Wiona. Large amounts of valuable timber have already been destroyed, and unless rain falls soon the fearful scenes of '71 will be repeated.

ST. PAUL, May 9.—Large fires are raging in the woods on the line of the Lake Superior Railroad at the north branch and Pine City with pretty high winds. Immense destruction of property and standing timber is inevitable. Fires are also reported on the line of the West Wisconsin railway, which delayed trains.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi river, with an amendment as an additional section, which authorized the Secretary of War to issue temporary supplies of food and army clothing to destitute persons there, and appropriating $100,000 for such a purpose, the provisions of the bill to expire the 1st of September, 1874. Passed.

GOLD TRANSFERS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, etc., that the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, transfer to the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, from the bullion fund of the Assay Office at New York, refined gold bars bearing the United States stamp of fineness, weight and value, or bars from any melt of foreign gold coin or bullion of a standard equal to or above that of the United States, and may apply the same to the redemption of coin certificates, or in exchange for gold coin, at not less than par, subject to such regulations as he may prescribe. Passed.

EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

A message was received from the House announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the Senate amendments to the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto, and the appointment of a committee of conference thereon. The conference was agreed to and the chair authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported favorably on the bill to refund to the State of Georgia certain money expended by the State for the common defense in 1777. Placed on the calendar.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins in the chair on the Centennial bill.

Messrs. Nilback, Dawes, Garfield and Swall opposed the bill, and Messrs. Crocker, Hooper, Scudder, (N. J.) Jewett and Cain advocated it.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.)—Who is Chairman of the Finance Committee?

Mr. DAWES—I am chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HAWLEY—Then redeem the national honor.

Mr. DAWES—But that (meaning his position) does not make money.

Mr. HAWLEY—(In a louder and more angry tone) redeem the honor of your nation.

Mr. DAWES—Thank you, sir.

Mr. HAWLEY—Where is your tax bill?

Mr. DAWES—There it comes. The gentleman holds in one hand his show and the other his tax bill. Let him go to the country with that issue.

Mr. HAWLEY—I will.

Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. Randall and Luttrell. The debate was closed by Mr. Hawley (Conn.) President of the Centennial Commissioners.

This closed the debate.

THE BILL REJECTED.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was negatived—yeas, 92; nays, 138. So the bill was rejected.

Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Albert, Albright, Archer, Banning, Birey, Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Casson, Cessna, Clark (N. J.), Clark (N. Y.), Clymer, Cobb (N. C.), Crocker, Crounz, Crutchfield, Curtis, Darrall, Dobbins, Eames, Frye, Hancock, Harmer, Harrison, Hathon, Hawley (Conn.), Hays, Hazleton (N. J.), Hodges, Hooper, Houghton, Howe, Hynes, Jewett, Kelly, Kendall, Lamar, Lamport, Lawson, Lewis, Lofland, Luttrell, McDill (Wis), McJunkin, McKee, Moore, Myers, Negley, O'Brien, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Packer, Pelham, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Platt (Va), Purman, Randall, Ransier, Rapier, Richmond, Ross, Scofield, Scudder (N. Y.), Scudder (N. J.), Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sloan, Sloss, Smith (Pa.), Smith (La.), Snyder, Speer, Storm, Stowell, Strawbridge, Swann, Taylor, Thomas (Va.), Thornburg, Todd, Townsend, Tremaine, Vance, Waddell, Walls, Wells, White, Whitthorne, Williams (Mass.), Williams (Ind.), Wilshire and Wilson (Md.)—114.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Bass, Beck, Bell, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bramberg, Brown (Ky.), Buffinton, Bundy, Burchard, Burrows, Caldwell, Cannon, Clements, Cobb (Ks.), Coburn, Conger, Corwin, Cotton, Crossland, Danford, Dawes, Dewitt, Donnan, Dunnell, Durham, Eden, Fort, Eoster, Freeman, Garfield, Giddings, Gooch, Gunnekle, Hale (Me.), Hale (N. Y.), Hamilton, Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Hatcher, Haven, Hawley (Ill.), Hazleton (Wis.), Hendee, Hereford, E. R. Hoar, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hubbard, Hyde, Knapp, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lowe, Marshall, Martin, McCreary, McDill (Iowa), McDougall, McLean, McNulta, Melfish, Merriam, Milliken, Monroe, Morrison, Neal, Niblack, Niles, Page, Parker (N. H.), Parker (Mo.), Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Platt (N. Y.), Poland, Pratt, Ray, W. R. Roberts, Robinson (Ills.) Robinson (O.), Saylor (Ind.), Saylor (O.), Sessions, Small, Smith (O.), Southard, Sprague, Stanard, Strait, Tyner, Waldron, Ward (Ills.) Wheeler, Whitely, Williard (Vt.), Williard (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Mich.), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ind.), Woodworth and Young (Ky.)—112.

THE RESOLUTION CARRIED BY PERSONAL APPEALS.

This result, like that of the previous vote, was brought about by the personal influence and persuasion of Pennsylvania members, with the understanding that the bill would be recommitted.

Mr. KELLY then moved to recommit the bill to the Centennial Committee.

Mr. BECK moved as an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Rejected.

Mr. HALE (Me.) then moved to lay the bill on the table, as the only way to kill it completely.

Pending a vote on that motion the House adjourned.

The bill comes up again to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Geneva award bill. Agreed to.

The bill was read and amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to. In explaining the provisions of the bill, Mr. Edmunds said the money received by the Geneva award was the property of this nation and would be distributed as the government thought proper to reimburse those who had suffered loss by the depredations of rebel cruisers named. He contended that the government had no right to distribute any of the money to insurance companies, as these companies received large premiums for taking risks and it was therefore in the nature of a speculation by them.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the provision that no claim shall be admissable or allowed by a court by or in behalf of any insurance company or insurer either in its or his own right, or as assignee, or otherwise in the right of the person or party insured as aforesaid, unless such claimant shall show to the satisfaction of said court that during the late rebellion the sum of its or his losses in respect to its or his war risks exceeded the sum of its or his premiums or other gains upon or in respect to such war risks, and in the case of any such allowance the same shall not be greater than such excess of loss.

He said he was in no condition to speak to-day on account of physical indisposition, but this was a bill involving national honor, and the government was bound to do justice. There were more than one half of the seats in the chamber vacant to-day and such would be the case until the time came to vote on the bill. Therefore there was but little encouragement for a man to speak.

Mr. MORTON said as his friend Thurman was indisposed to-day and would probably prefer to speak on Monday, he would request him to yield for a motion for the executive session.

Mr. THURMAN agreed to the proposition and the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HALE (Me.) said that after the decided vote of yesterday, against ordering the Centennial bill to a third reading, he would withdraw the motion to lay it on the table and let it be re-committed to the Special Centennial Committee. It was thus ordered.

Mr. HALE (Me.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow, changing the amount from $90,000 to $180,000, and moved concurrence in them. The amendments were concurred in.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Frye from the Judiciary Committee, directing the Secretary of War, under advice of the Attorney General, to compromise, adjust and settle all demands, legal and equitable between the United States and Tennessee in reference to railroads and railroad property purchased by various railroad companies from the United States to charge for the actual market value of the property purchased at the date of purchase with legal interest. After discussion the bill was passed.

The House then adjourned until half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for debate only.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

In the course of the discussion, remarks were made by Messrs. Hawley and Niblack in favor of placing Indians under military control and by Mr. Parker (Mo.) against it.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

The proposition offered by Mr. Beck requiring vouchers for Indian supplies, &c., to be submitted to the executive committee of the Indian peace commissioners gave rise to some lively discussion.

Mr. BECK charged that such a provision which had been put into the law some years ago had since been repealed in the interest of thieving Indian agents. He declared that the Republican side of the House was responsible before the country for opposing this provision and its refusing to apply the only safeguards that could be raised against the payment of millions of dollars on fraudulent vouchers.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed Beck's proposition because its effect was to depose not only Indian commissioners but the Secretary of the interior, and to impose their duties upon outside parties. He did not hesitate to call it a monstrous proposition.

GREAT FRAUDS EXPOSED.

Mr. BECK related various instances of big frauds on the part of Indian agents and said it was for the purpose of putting a stop to such frauds that the law which he now proposed to review had been originally passed in 1869, and the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had not then dared to oppose it.

Mr. GARFIELD (sarcastically) had not dared? that is good.

Mr. BECK, (emphatically) yes; had not dared. I put it with emphasis. The gentleman (Garfield) says, I am imposing this provision on the department. I am not. I am imposing it on thieves inside that department and only on them I want to make it impossible for fraudulent vouchers to be paid.

Mr. BUTLER, (Tenn.) approved of the repeal of the law which Mr. Beck wished to have re-enacted.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE admitted there were frauds committed under the Indian bureau, but denied they were peculiar to this era, or to the administration.

After further discussion, Mr. Beck withdrew his proposition. At last the bill was got through in committee of the whole and reported to the House which soon after adjourned.

THE ARKANSAS PROBLEM.

LITTLE ROCK, May 8.—Last night, a party of twenty-five Baxter men, under command of Lieutenant Welch, took passage on the steamer Hallie which was in charge of Captain Sam Houston. Their object was to intercept and capture one hundred and sixty stand of arms belonging to the Industrial University, which were shipped on a flat boat from Fort Smith on Wednesday morning in charge of six men.

The Brookites heard of this expedition and started Col. John Brooker, with his regiment of two hundred colored men on a special train over the Fort Smith Railroad to intercept the boat at Palarm, twenty miles above this city. The Brooks party arrived there befor the Hallie got into position, and as the boat came along fired on her.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

As they did so, Frank Timms, a prominent young man of this city was killed and several others wounded viz: Captain Sam Houston, through the body badly; Ed. Houston, sprained ankle; John Meyers, through the breast; Bascomb Leigh, in the left leg.

Lieut. Welsh's men returned the fire killing one and wounding another of Brook's men, both colored. One of the shots from Brook's men passed through a steam pipe on the Hallie disabling her and she floated down the river to the opposite bank from where the Brook's men were, and the squad there left the boat. The Brook's men then took possession of the steamer and brought her to town.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HOUSTON.

Capt. Sam Houston died soon after the arrival of the Hallie.

After the boat was fired upon and disabled, Capt. Welch held up a white flag which was riddled with bullets, and several holes were shot through his clothing. Dr. Dale who was with him received a slight wound in the leg. Bascomb Leigh, who was wounded in the leg is badly hurt. John Meyers, the pilot, was shot through the breast and twice through the leg. He is thought to be mortally wounded.

TRAINS STOPPED.

The Fort Smith trains have been stopped by the Brookites to prevent any more men and members of the Legislature from reaching the city from that direction. It is also reported to-night that trains on the C. & F. R. R. are to be stopped for the same purpose.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representatives and attorneys of the contesting parties in Arkansas, consisting of Senators Clayton and Dorsey, and Representative Hynes, Hodge and Snyder, and ex-Senator Rice, on the part of Brooks, and Representative Wilshire, Judge Lowe and Secretary of State Johnson, on the part of Baxter, have been in consultation nearly all day and up to midnight to-night, in their effort to compromise the difficulties in that State, and to prevent further effusion of blood.

Much difficulty was experienced in reaching a conclusion on the basis of a compromise, and the situation, with all its attending circumstances, was freely discussed. The first consultation took place in the office of the Attorney General, and the gentlemen present submitted their views to Judge Williams very fully, and were anxious to receive an expression of opinion from him on several points that entered into the discussion. At a late hour this afternoon, and before any adjustment had been agreed upon, the session was adjourned, and the representatives of the contestants made an arrangement to perfect their plan, and meet the Attorney General at his private residence, at eleven o'clock to-night, with the result of their negotiations. The meeting took place in accordance therewith, and after a discussion of many points, which lasted for one hour, the following plan of settling the political difficulties in Arkansas was agreed on, and telegraphed at one o'clock this morning to Brooks and Baxter, for their acceptance

THE AGREEMENT.

It is agreed this, May 9, 1874, at Washington, D. C., between respective attorneys and agents of Jos. Brooks and Elisha Baxter, claimants for the office of Governor of the State of Arkansas, that, on account of the conflicting claims of the parties and the division of sentiment among the people of said State, the Legislature of the State shall be called by the said Brooks and Baxter to meet in extra session on the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the usual place of meeting in the State House, each to put a separate call forthwith for that purpose.

The Legislature so called shall be permitted to meet without molestation or hindrance by either of said parties or their adherents; that they shall receive and entertain a communication from Brooks setting forth specially the ground for his claim to the office of Governor, as well as his reasons for contesting Baxter's rights thereto, that they shall investigate the facts and allegations so set forth by Brooks, and such investigation shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, giving to both parties a full and fair hearing upon such competent and relevant testimony as either party may offer; that the Legislature shall determine in the manner provided by law which of the contestants received at the November election of 1872, a majority of the legal votes and declare the result, and the parties shall abide by that action.

Brooks and Baxter shall each relieve from duty and send home all his troops, retaining only as many as each may think necessary as a body-guard at Little Rock, not exceeding one company. All warlike demonstrations are to forthwith cease, and both parties to keep absolute peace and refrain from any interference with each other or their adherents until the contest is finally decided by the legislature or the National Government has taken action thereon. That, until the determination by the General Assembly as to who was legally elected Governor of the State in the contest to be made before that body by James Brooks, the question as to which of the contestants has a legal right to exercise the functions of office of Governor, may, at his discretion, be determined by the President on application heretofore made to him by the respective contestants; that the legislature shall receive from each claimant to the office such communications as either may send to it until the contest for the office is finally decided by the General Assembly.

I submit the foregoing plan of adjusting the difficulties in Arkansas to the respective claimants of the office of Governor, it having been agreed to by all their friends and attorneys here, subject to approval and I have to say that the President earnestly desires its adoption by both parties.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

It seems to be very well understood that if the agreement, as sent to Little Rock, is entered into, it will be kept in good faith, and that afterwards, if any of its provisions are violated, the Attorney-General will ask the President to take the matter in hand and dispose of it. Among the suggestions made at the conference with the Attorney-General to-night was, that an officer of National reputation, who would reflect the views of the Administration, should be sent to Little Rock to exercise a general supervision and moral influence there.

THE SITUATION IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.—Captain Welch's company, who escaped from the steamer Hallie, yesterday, arrived safely in the Baxter camp to-day, amid the wildest cheering. During the day, the Federal troops not only fortified Markham street in front of the City Hall, but Elm street in the rear, with dry goods boxes, and have thrown up temporary earthworks, still in the rear of that, on the bank of the river.

The body of Captain Samuel Houston, who was killed yesterday on the steamer Hallie, was buried at three o'clock this afternoon.

Trains on the Fort Smith Railroad have been stopped by the Brooksites to prevent members of the Legislature and troops for Baxter from coming to the city. All the stores are closed to-day. There is no attempt to do any business. Women and children living in the neighborhood of the State House have been moved away.

The ministers of the city have called upon the people to unite in services to-morrow to God, that bloodshed may be avoided and the right prevail.

LEGISLATORS ASK TO BE PROTECTED.

LITTLE ROCK, May 10:—A number of members of the Legislature have telegraphed the President, asking the protection of United States troops during the sitting of that body.

Gov. Baxter has refused to acquiesce in the plan agreed upon by the attorneys at Washington, giving as a reason that he had made the same proposition to Brooks, but he indignantly refused to agree, saying that the Legislature had no power in the matter.

Gov. Brooks has also declined holding that the Supreme Court of the State alone had jurisdiction in the matter.

THE STEAMER HALLIE SUNK.

As announced in last night's dispatches, Col. Rose, commanding the United States troops, directed the State House party to turn over the steamer Hallie to her owner. This order was to be executed by seven o'clock this morning. Prior to that time, however, Col. John Brooker, with a squad of State House troops, went on board the steamer and scuttled her. She was sunk to the hurricane deck in about fifteen feet of water. Everything of value was taken off of her before she was sunk.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Cabine was in session for nearly two hours to-day, during which the Arkansas question was under consideration. It was expected that the General Government would have made some decision in response to the many applications therefor from the representatives of the contending factions in this case, but no conclusions have been reached as yet here. The decision of the Supreme Court, favoring the Brooks side of the cause, in such direct contradiction of its previous decision that the Legislature had exclusive control of the question, has the effect of augmenting the difficulties under which the General Government rests, in arriving at a solution of this vexed question.

This new phase of matters was talked of at some length in the cabinet session and the reversal of the former opinion of the Supreme Court of the State occasioned surprise. No member of the cabinet has made a definite or positive expression of opinion on the subject. All papers that have been presented in the case were read to-day. There may be some decision to-morrow, but there is no certainty of it as attorneys of the different parties are continually sending telegrams and presenting new points and arguments which they are anxious to have considered. A cabinet officer said this afternoon that the government was heartily tired of the controversy. When its decision is made, a proclamation will be issued which all will understand must settle the question.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

The bill reported from the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, to amend the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company provides that hereafter it shall be the duty of the trustees and officers of said company to make loans, to the extent of one-half of the deposits by them received upon bonds and notes secured by mortgages or deeds of trust upon unencumbered real estate, situated in the vicinity of the agency or a branch of said company from which such deposits are received worth upon cash appraisment at least double the amount of said loans, exclusive of buildings. The other half they shall invest in United States bonds or keep on deposit in some national bank such sums as may be necessary to meet current payments. It is made the duty of the officers of the bank to collect as speedily as may be done all sums of money loaned upon real estate outside of the States from which they have received, and as the same may be collected, loan their funds in accordance with the preceding part of this act. When it shall appear that the interest of depositors may require, it shall be lawful for the trustees, by and with the consent of the Comptroller of Currency, at any time, to close any of the agencies or branches of the corporation, paying to the depositors of such agencies or branches a pro rata amount of principle or interest which may be due them, and also a ratable proportion of any surplus which may have accumulated.

Whenever it may be deemed advisable, or when so ordered by Congress, the general business and affairs of the corporation shall in like manner be closed up by the trustees of the corporation under direction of the Comptroller of currency. The officers of the company are prohibited from lending to any person or company at any one time more than $10,000 of the funds. There is a stringent provision to punish embezzlement. Interest not exceeding five per cent. shall be paid on deposits.

Whenever it shall be deemed advisable by the trustees to wind up the entire business of the bank and its branches commissioners shall be appointed to take charge of all the property, make collections, etc., and distribute the proceeds among the creditors pro rata according to their separate amounts.

OHIO.

A Reign of Terror in Nelsonville.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—An Enquirer special from Lancaster says that last night, Nelsonville, Athens county, experienced a reign of terror on account of the strike of the coal miners. The Union miners drove citizens off the streets and severely beat a large number of non-union miners. The store house of the late Troy works was set on fire twice and McClung's residence once. The flames in all cases were extinguished. A tumult of alarm and confusion continued all night, which this morning ripened into a riot, in which James Eldinton, R. T. Myers, John Woodward were shot and mortally wounded. Elderton has since died. The shooting began between Myers and Elderton, each shooting the other. Myer's brother shot Woodward. A railroad train went to Athens for help and five men have been arrested.

MILITARY AID REQUESTED.

COLUMBUS, May 9.—A party of Prominent coal operators having mines in the Hocking and Sturgeonsville regions sent to Chillicothe to-day to request Gov. Allen to order one or more military companies to Stuartsville to preserve the peace, the striking miners having prevented non-union men from working. Messrs. Brooks and Longstreet stated to a reporter to-day that up to Friday night they had sixty non-union miners who had been at work, but on yesterday, although willing and anxious to work they refused to go into the mines through fear of strikers.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

LATROBE sportsmen rejoice over the opening of a billiard hall in their little burg.

THE annual re-union of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps will be held at Mercer, Pa., on Tuesday, May 19th, 1874.

MR. GEORGE STOUFFER, of Chambersburg, recently shot a white swan which measured seven feet from tip to tip and weighed thirteen pounds.

MR. ISAAC P. GROVE, a farmer residing near Orrsville, Franklin county, owns a young Durham heifer that recently had a calf which weighed eighty-five pounds when calved.

MR. WM. PHILLIPS has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and will make his headquarters at Brookville.

THUS far in the year a total of 210,281 tons of coal have been shipped from the Clearfield coal regions, against 159,287 tons for the same period last year, being an increase of 60,994 tons.

NEARLY one-half the blast furnaces in the Lehigh Valley are now lying idle. Those idle represent a capacity to produce from 450,000 to 500,000 tons of pig iron annually.

THE Greensburg Argus of Wednesday last says: A hen in the possession of a gentleman of this place contests with the maternal ancestor for the privilege of sitting upon a litter of young kittens.

D. S. ATKINSON, ESQ., one of the editors of the Greensburg Tribune and Herald, was prostrated, on Tuesday evening of last week, by paralysis. He has recovered, sufficiely, however, to be at his sanctum-sanctorum post again.

REV. GEORGE WHITMAN, formerly of Erie, has received a call from the Baptist congregation of Oil City, which he has accepted. He will graduate from Crozier seminary, at Chester, on the 13th instant, and will soon enter upon his pastoral duties.

THE cashier of a Mercer bank recently paid out three hundred dollars on a check calling for three dollars. The fellow didn't seem disposed to pay back the money when afterwards assailed by the cashier, but ran rashly away and spent it.

MR. REUBEN SCHEIRER, of Ironton, Lehigh county, has been a regular subscriber to the Allentown Friedensbothe for the last 39 years. The old gentleman commenced taking the paper when twenty years old, and has every issue since 1860 on file.

A DEED bearing date of Feb 6th, 1790, was recently filed for record in the Clarion county register's office. The deed transferred 5,000 acres of land in Northumberland county, which is now part of Perry and Richland townships, Clarion county, from Messrs. Samuel M. and Geo. W. Fox and wives to Mr. John Kelly. It is the oldest deed ever filed in that county.

GEORGE and Jeff. Lee, two residents of Curlsville, Clarion county, were last week found guilty in the court of that county of cutting and peeling 39 valuable fruit trees in the orchard of Mr. John E. Kater, a resident of the same village. The former was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, the costs of prosecution and four months imprisonment in jail, and the latter was fined $100, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of six months.

SOME few months ago the wife of Mr. J. B. Miller, of Ludwick, Westmoreland county, bought from a peddlar a box of corn ointment. Being a sufferer from these pests, she applied some of the salve, and soon her foot began to inflame and became quite sore. A considerable portion of her foot is already eaten away from the effects of the villainous ointment, and it was at one time feared that, to save her life, amputation of that member would be necessary. At present, however, the sore gives some slight evidence of healing.

NOT A DANIEL.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says:

Nothing could better illustrate the incompetency and ignorance of the Attorney General of the United States than the miserable figure he has cut in the Arkansas difficulty. Not content with disgracing the Federal Government by making the Administration a party to the shameless conspiracy of Kellogg and his land pirates in Louisiana, he has repeated the same blunder in a case where the same legal questions were involved. In a dispatch to Governor Baxter he says: "As the controversy relates to your right to hold a State office, its adjudication * * * belongs to the State Courts. If the decision of which you complain is erroneous, there appears to be no reason why it may not be reviewed and a correct decision obtained from the Supreme Court of the State."

The supreme Court of the United States says explicitly that no State court has jurisdiction of such a case. Referring to the question as to whether Dorr or King was Governor of Rhode Island, Chief Justice Taney, delivering the opinion of the court, said: "Indeed we do not see how the question could be tried and judicially decided in a State court. Judicial power presupposes an established government, capable of enacting laws and enforcing their execution, and of appointing judges to enforce them. The acceptance of a judicial office is a recognition of the authority of the government from which it is derived. And if the authority of that government is annulled and overthrown, the power of its courts and other officers is annulled with it. And if a State court should enter upon the inquiry proposed in this case, and should come to the conclusion that the government under which it acted had been put aside by any opposing government, it would cease to be a court, and be incapable of pronouncing a judicial decision upon the question it undertook to try."

GOVERNOR MOSES A BANKRUPT.

We hardly know what to think of Governor Moses, of South Caroiina. He has had his opportunities, and profited by them. He was for years a member of the Radical ring that got rich by plundering the State. He lavishly distributed State moneys to secure his election to the office he now holds. To what extent he shared with Scott, Parker, Kimpton, Neagle and Patterson in the ten millions of conversion bonds, that were sold principally in the New York market at from twenty-five to fifty per cent. discount we have no means of ascertaining. What is well known is that very few of the certificates of indebtedness which were to be canceled and funded in the new issue of bonds were taken up. All the rest of the money mysteriously disappeared. Among

FINANCE AND TRADE.

E. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	112
U. S. 6-20s, 1867	110½
U. S. 6-20s, 1868	110½
Five-Twenties, 1865	112
Five-Twenties, 1865	117
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	117
Five-Twenties, 1867 (new issue)	117
Five-Twenties, 1867	117
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	116
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	118½
Ten-Fortieths (coupons)	111
Ten-Fortieths (Registered)	110½
Currency Sixes	118½
New Five Per Cents	115½

STOCKS.

Western Union	71½
Adams Express	92
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	75
American Express	61
United States Express	48
Pacific Mail	34
New York Central	96
Erie	19
Hudson	100
Michigan Central	93
Michigan Southern	78
Panama	98
Ohio & Pacific	24
Illinois Central	101
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93
Northwestern	82
Northwestern preferred	86
Northwestern common	82
Rock Island	102
Milwaukee and St. Paul	28
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	38
Toledo and Wabash	38
Fort Wayne	92
Chicago and Alton	130
Ohio and Mississippi	32
St. Paul	38
St. Paul preferred	65
C. C. and I. C	19½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	121½
Five-Twenties, 1862	117
Five-Twenties, 1864	117
Five-Twenties, 1865	117½
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119½
Five-Twenties, 1867	120½
Five-Twenties, 1868	120½
New Fives	114½
Ten-Fortieths	110½
Currency Sixes	119½

STATE BONDS.

Bankers' bills	48
Missouri, old	95½
Tennessee, old	78
Tennessee, new	73½
Virginia, new	61
Virginia, old	61
North Carolina, old	31
North Carolina, new	12½

STOCKS.

Canton	57
Western Union Telegraph	71½
Quick Silver	24½
Adams Express	93
Fargo	91
American Express	61½
United States Express	48
Pacific Mail	34½
New York Central	96
Erie	19
Erie preferred	35½
Harlem	128½
Harlem preferred	131
Michigan Central	93
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	92½
Northwestern common	82½
Northwestern preferred	86
Rock Island	102
New Jersey Central	100
St. Paul	38½
St. Paul preferred	65
Toledo and Wabash	38
Toledo and Wabash preferred	71
Fort Wayne	92
Terre Haute	22½
Terre Haute preferred	32
B. H. and E	
Chicago and Alton	130
Chicago and Alton preferred	132
Ohio and Mississippi	32
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	95
Burlington and Quincy	123½
Lake Shore	93½
Pennsylvania	98½
Illinois Central	101½
Union Pacific	24½
Central Pacific	84½
Union	89½
Hartford and Erie	11½
Delaware & Lackawana	107½

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, May 14, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade is steadily improving, with an increased demand for most articles. The improvement is charged altogether to the weather, which, at present writing, is all that could be desired. The good time we have been waiting for has arrived, and business men will, no doubt, make good use of the same. Our rivers are steadily declining and will soon be down to low water mark unless we have rain, which, the weatherwise part of the community predicts, is not far distant. Flour—We can report a firm market and a good demand, particularly for favorite brands; dealers appear well pleased with the situation. Potatoes are held at pretty steep prices; the new crop from the South is beginning to come in more freely; holders of old stock may discover that the present figures cannot be maintained. Bacon—We have to report a firm market and a good trade demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time; the arrangements for supplying the market during the heated term are considered ample. Cheese—The receipts are on the increase; there is, however, no change in prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,006	Apples, bbls	110
Butter, pkgs	25	Corn, sks	365
Bacon, tcs	30	Cheese, bxs	160
Oats, sks	1,817	Wheat, sks	996
Barley, sks	124	Potatoes, (new)	25

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The receipts have been light, still there was sufficient on sale to meet the wants of the home trade; we quote, in a jobbing way, at $5@6 50 per bbl—pretty steep.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was well supplied, and there was a good trade demand; the current rates are 70@80c per gallon as per quality.

ASHES—The market has been devoid of animation for some time past. The sales were confined to the wants of the home trade; soda ash, refined, 4¼@4¾c; common 3¾@4c.

ALES—Are in good supply. The card rates are: India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion. Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $22 7·@23 25.

BUTTER—The market was steady, with a good trade demand for choice lots for table use; prices for this description have been well maintained; fresh roll nicely put up 30@33c per lb; prime 25@28c; solid packed dull, and has no fixed value.

BEANS—Are steady with a good demand; sales range at $2@2 25 per bushel as per quality.

BROOMS—In fair demand; common $1 75@2 per dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4; carpet brooms $4@4 25; whisps $1 50@2 per dozen.

BEESWAX—Steady at 25@28c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The card rates are ¼-lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½-lb do $3; 1-lb do $5 50; 5-lb do $27 per dozen.

BAGGING—In good supply; Penn mill two bushel 35c; two half do 42c; three do 50c.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a good trade demand; red 5@6c; greed 7@8c; hurl 9@10c.

CRANBERRIES—Are firm with a good local demand at $18@20 per barrel.

CHEESE—The receipts are slowly increasing; the market however was a firm one with a good demand as follows: New Ohio Dairy 11@13c; new Ohio Factory 16@17c; prime old New York Goshen 18@19c; Sweitzer Ohio dull 15@17c per lb.

COUNTRY CURED MEAT—We can report a good trade demand; the rates are hams 10@10½c; shoulders 7@7½c; clear sides 9@9¼c; country lard 9@9½c.

CANNED GOODS—In large demand; sales good brand peaches 3-lb cans $3 35@3 50; tomatoes $2 25@2 35; corn $2 70@2 80 as per brand.

DRIED FRUIT—Is firm; prices are unchanged.

EGGS—The market was dull and stocks are accumulating with sales at 14@15c per dozen.

FLOUR—The firmness we have before noted has been fully maintained; we continue to quote spring wheat $7@7 50; red winter wheat $7 75@8 25; white wheat $9@10. Rye flour $6.

FEATHERS—Sales of live geese 67@68c in first hands; in a jobbing way the usual advance is charged.

GRAIN—The market was firm, with a good trade demand; notwithstanding the large receipts of oats, the market was very firm, and prices were well maintained; we quote mixed at 60c; prime white 63c, as per quality. Wheat is quiet but unchanged, so far as prices are concerned; we quote red winter $1 55@1 60; white $1 62@1 70, as per quality; these are considered low figures. Corn is reported scarce, and held firmly at quotations, with sales reported at 83@85c per bushel. Rye was steady, with an occasional sale at $1 05@1 07 per bushel.

GROCERIES—Dealers report trade steadily improving, with a good trade demand for most descriptions, and on the increase. Sugars are firm, the advance being fully maintained. Coffee dull, but not quoted lower; the tendency is that way. Molasses—New Orleans scarce, and prices are looking up. The following are the latest quotations:

Coffee—Choice Rio 30c; prime 29c; good 28c; fair 27½c. Roasted—.9c for one pound packages; loose ½c less.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; crushed, powdered and granulated 11¼c; Standard A 10¼c; B 10½c; Ex. C 10c; Circle C 9¾c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; Franklin No. 2 extra C 9c; American extra C 9c; yellow sugars 8 to 9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans 90c; good to prime 80@85c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 8@8¼c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 40@50c, as to quality.

Oat Meal—Per keg $5 00; per barrel $9 50.

Pearl Barley, Nos 3 and 4, 8¼c per lb.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

FISH—We have to report a firm market and a good local demand. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel $34; No. 1 mess Mackerel $32; Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $26. No. 1 Bay Mackeral $20. Extra No 2 Shore Mackerel $18. No. 2 large Bay Mackerel $17. Large No. 3 Bay Mackerel $16@16 50. Medium No. 3 Mackerel $12. Split Labrador Herring $8 50. Split Shore Herring $8 00. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2. White Fish half barrel $7 75. Lake Trout per half barrel $7 00. Large George's Codfish per 100 lbs $6 50. Medium do $6 00. Large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25. Medium do $5. Lake Herring, half barrels, $5 25; quarter barrels, $2 87½.

MILL FEED—Is scarce and held firmly; at quotations: bran $1 40@1 50; middlings $1 60 per cwt.

HAY—We have to report a firm market and a good demand; we quote baled on the wharf and from depot at $20@25 per ton; wagon hay in Allegheny $30@36 per ton.

HOMINY—Steady and unchanged with sales at $5 00@5 50 per bbl; the latter in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs $1 20@1 25. Maple sugar 10@11c for granulated; 13@14c for cakes.

POTATOES—Old crop is held firmly with sales in a jobbing way at $1 50@1 60 per bushel. Sales of new crop at $5 00@6 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—The market was steady; prices are unchanged; sales of live chickens at 70@80 per pair.

PROVISIONS—We can report a firm market and a good demand; Hams, extra s. c. canvassed 13½c; plain 13½c; shoulders 9½@9¾c; dried beef 16½@17c; beef tongues $6 50@7 per dozen; shoulders, common 8½c; rib sides 10c; short rib 10½c; clear do 11c; mess pork $18 50 per bbl; lard refined for summer use, tierces 11¾c; half bbls 12¼c; buckets 12¾c; in 5-lb caddies 13¾c in 5-lb caddies 13½c; in 3-lb pails 14¾c; in 5-lb pails 14½c; in 6-lb pails 14¼c; ham sausage 10cper lb.

RAGS—Sales of good mixed at 3c per pound.

SEEDS—Clover $6 75@7 00; timothy $3 00@3 25; flaxseed $2 25 per bushel.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at $1 03@1 05.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 14, 1874.

REMARKS—The market continues weak and prices are a shade lower than the day previous. Union sold at $1 47½, which is the lowest point reached for some time. This is an extreme sale however. Although closing prices at Parker's are quoted upon a basis with $1 42½ for United and other lines $1 40 per bbl, we note to-day the receipts of crude oil at this point by river, which makes the total receipts over 50,000 bbls in excess of the amount named at the same time last year. This large receipt is pointed to by many operators as a sign that spot oil must soon be exhausted at Parker's. Time, however, will be the only way of proving the reliability of these predictions.

CRUDE.

Market weak and firm at 5 to 7½c per barrel lower.

The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

5,000	bbls United	$1 50 @1 55
4,000	bbls do at wells	1 47½@1 55
5,000	bbls Union	1 40

REFINED.

Market weaker, with a downward tendency. We quote refined at 12½@12¾c. f. o. b. on cars at works.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; Spot, 14c; June 14¾c; July and August 15¼.

New York—Prices unsettled; May 14¼c; June 14¾c; July 15c.

OIL BARRELS.

Are dull, with sales of City at $1 65; Country $1 60; the receipts are increasing.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets were weak and unsettled. On the upper road the market opened at $1 70, and closed at $1 50. The market at Parker's closed at $1 47½ for Union and $1 50 for United. Immediate shipments $1 40. Home refined market 7¾@7¾c in bulk and 12@13¾c in barrels.

Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

500	bbls	spot	$1 70
250	do	do	1 67½
300	do	do	1 65
500	do	do	1 55
300	do	do	1 50

PARKER'S.

1,000	do	Union	1 55
2,000	do	do	1 50
1,000	do	do	1 47½
3,000	do	United	1 55
2,000	do	do	1 50
5,000	do	do immediate shipment	1 40

NEW YORK, May 13.—Closing of 12th. Market weak and unsettled; crude, in bulk, 6¾@6¾c asked; refined, sales 10,000 bbls May at 14¼c; 2,500 bbls first half June 14¾c; 4,000 last half July 15c; cases 19@20c; naphtha nominally 8½c; Philadelphia quiet; refined, May, 14c bid, 14¼c asked.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Market quiet; S. W. 14c; crude 5¾c; cases 18¼c; sales none; futures, June 14¾c; July and September 15¼c.

TIDIOUTE, May 13.—Market quiet at $1 25 at wells.

OIL CITY, May 13.—Market dull at $1 60.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 13.—Market dull and quiet at $1 60.

ROUSEVILLE, May 13.—Market dull; about $1 60.

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—Market very quiet and not much doing; held at $1 60@1 65.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 13.—Market quiet; Union $1 45 bid; United $1 42½ bid; other lines $1 40; but little disposition to operate.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 14, 1874.

REMARKS—There was a very marked difference between the weather to-day and that of last week. Then it was cold, wet and disagreeable, to-day it is warm, airy and pleasant. The state of the weather, if it did not materially affect prices, seemed to spur up buyers, and at an early hour most of them had secured their supply of cattle, sheep and hogs, and departed from the yards.

RECEIPTS OF STOCK.

From the freight agents' books we find that the following number of cattle, hogs and sheep were received during the week; mostly from Chicago. They reach in the aggregate forty cars:

CATTLE.

The number of cattle received by rail amounted to 700 head. Add to this number those driven in from the surrounding counties of Washington, Fayette, Green, etc., and those from the Central Stock Yards, and the number would be swelled to over 800 head.

The quality of the stock on sale differed little, if any, from that offered on last Monday, being composed of prime, good, fair and common. The market opened early in the morning, and butchers were not long in supplying their wants, paying about the same prices as those ruling last week. Later in the day the stock became shaded and the stock in pens went off slowly, with the probability that some of it would be left unsold and driven to East Liberty.

The market, all things considered, was a fair one, and from the absence of grumbling on the part of both sellers and buyers, little cause of complaint was to be found.

PRICES.

Prime	$7 00@7 25
Good	6 00@6 75
Common	5 00@6 00
Bulls	4 00@5 50
Calves	5 00@6 00

As to age and condition.

STOCKERS.

There were no stockers offered for sale. The fact that prices in the West are about as high as those offered in this market naturally deters dealers from bringing them here. Hence those that desire this kind of stock must order it direct from first hands in the West.

MILCH COWS.

There was a limited number of milch cows on sale, which were held at prices ranging from $35 to $65.

HORSES AND MULES.

There were no mules in the pens that we could see or hear tell of. There was, however, one horse for sale, but whether he was a draft or race horse we did not learn, the boy in charge not being posted as to his pedigree.

CALVES.

As stated above, the price of calves range from $4 to $4 25. From the youthful appearance of some of the stock offered, the Meat Inspector should keep his eyes open.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light, not reaching 200 head. Among the offerings were some of the heavy fat hogs, weighing 250 to 300 pounds, brought from Ohio by J. Rothschilds, which were disposed of at $6 50. The warm weather was unfavorable for the sale of extra heavy fat hogs. There were sales of light hogs at $5 75@6. The hog trade will necessarily rule dull during the summer months, and those that will the most readily find purchasers will be of the light order.

SHEEP.

The supply of clipped sheep was large and during the early part of the day sold readily, but towards noon the market became slow and draggy and continued so until the close. The number of wooled sheep offered for sale was not large though of good quality. From this time forward there will be few sheep offered for sale with their "coats on," as the farmers prefer to clip their sheep and sell the fleeces.

PRICES.

Sales of clipped tops were made at $6 50; fair to good sheep, $4@4 50; lambs, $4@4 25; fair to good wooled sheep, $6@6 50; prime, averaging 125 pounds, $7 75@8.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Money closed at 3@4 per cent. Sterling dull at $4 87½@4 88 for sixty days, and $4 90½@4 91 for sight. Customs receipts $270,000. Treasury disbursements $274,000.

Gold opened and closed at 112¼, with sales during the day at 111¾@112¼. Carrying rates 1 to 4 per cent. and flat. Clearings $87,000,000. To-morrow's steamers take out $600,000 in gold coin. Governments steady. State bonds dull.

Stocks opened weak and declined ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Later the loss was recovered, and the market continued firm until near the close, when there was a decline of ¼@1¼ per cent., on a report that Commodore Vanderbilt had been thrown from a wagon and seriously injured, of which, however, there is no confirmation, and a Washington dispatch stating that Senator Logan, in opposing the new finance bill, stated that it would work a contraction of ten per cent., and would give free banking only in name. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, Northwestern, Rock Island and Wabash. The closing quotations were the lowest made. The total sales for the day were 189,000 shares, of which 53,000 were Western Union, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 18,000 Lake Shore, 30,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 Northwestern, 6,500 Rock Island, 12,500 Wabash, and 5,500 St. Paul.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 14, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market was well supplied during the week and sales were larger than the week previous. The following freight rates are published for the benefit of those interested:

FREIGHTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$40 ₱ car	$44 ₱ car	$36 ₱ car
Philadelphia	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "
Baltimore	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

There was a fair attendance of buyers during the week. The supply was about equal to the demand independent of the regular dealers. There were a number of country buyers in search of stock. The butchers also took hold freely; hence most of the time things were lively. The eastern buyers, particularly Philadelphians, took hold more freely than usual. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400@1,500-lb steers, fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
Extra 1,200@1,300-lb steers, fine and smooth	6 00@6 25
Good 1,100@1,200-lb steers, fine and smooth	5 75@6 00
Good 1,000@1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth	5 25@5 50
Stockers, 800@900	4 50@5 00
Mixed lots, various kinds	3 50@4 50

At the close of the market only a small amount remained unsold.

SHEEP.

The receipts have not been large. As the weather is becoming more favorable we may safely pronounce an increase before many days. The market was firm, with the advantage on the side of holders, who generally make pretty good use of the same. The present quotations are:

PRICES.

90@95 lbs, extra	$7 25@7 50
80@85 lbs, clipped	6 50@7 00

Other sales were made of clipped at $6 25@7 60, and wooled at $8 00@9 00 per cut. One fancy lot of clipped, weighing 120 lbs, the best offered this year, was held at $8, whilst $7 70 was bid. One firm in Ohio have 5,000 head to furnish to this market.

HOGS.

The market was well supplied principally with common stock, which, as usual, was a dull sale. Later in the week the quality improved. Trade also improved. The warm weather will soon cause the demand to fall off. The current rates are:

PRICES.

Fair to prime Yorkers, 160@175 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Good Philadelphia, 225@235 lbs	6 12@6 25
Prime " 265@275 lbs	$6 37½@6 50

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 14, 1874.

REMARKS—The market for some time past has been a dull one. This, however, is as well known to our readers as ourselves. The weather has been very unfavorable for operations and clipping has been held back on that account; besides the low prices of woolen goods have not been without its effect on the trade. A continuance of the present kind of weather will soon put another face on the market. At present prices are nominal. It is yet too soon to speak with any kind of certainty as to what prices will run this market. The general impression is that they will be low. There is, however, no telling in advance. About forty cents will be the opening figures for desirable qualities of clean washed wool.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Cotton firm at 18¾c. Flour—moderate demand; superfine western and State $5 80@5 85; common to good $6 00@6 30; good to choice $6 25@6 70. Wheat—moderate demand; No 2 spring $1 47@1 50; No 2 Milwaukee $1 51@1 54; No 2 Minnesota $1 53@1 55. Rye quiet at $1 05@1 10. Barley and malt quiet. Corn a shade better; old white western and new and old yellow 85@86c. Oats dull and declining; mixed western 60@62c; white 60@64c. Hay firm at $1 10. Coffee dull at 17¾@19¼c. Sugar dull at 7¾@8c. Petroleum unsettled and lower; crude 6c; refined 13¾c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40@62c; pulled 25@50c. Pork—heavy at $17 12½. Beef quiet; middles more active at 9¾@10c. Lard lower at 10¼@10 9-16. Cheese—heavy at 14½@16½c. Butter unchanged. Whisky firmer at 98c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The trade movement continues slow with commission houses and jobbing branches are quiet. Cotton goods in steady request for moderate lots from first hands. Prices nominally firm. Standard madder prints quiet but bordered styles and shirtings fairly active. Bates ginghams are now jobbing at 11¾c. Percales in good demand. Foreign goods very quiet.

BOSTON, May 13.—There is no change in wool since the close of last week. Quotations X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania are held at 55@57c. Michigan 50@53c. Pulled wool in demand. Super and X selling at 40@57c. Choice Eastern Maine sold at 52@57c.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 spring $1 25½; No 2 $1 21@1 21¾ cash; $1 22 seller June; No 3 $1 15¾. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 60¼c cash; 61¼c seller June; 62¾c seller July. Oats dull and lower; No 2 45@45¼c cash; 42½c seller July. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 98@98½c. Barley quiet; No 1 $1 40. Pork open lower, with sales at $16 50 June; closed firm; the decline recovered to $16 62½ cash or seller June; $16 87½ seller July. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $10 30 cash June; $10 45 bid seller July. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand; sales: short rib middles 8¾c loose spot. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 95½c.

BALTIMORE May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1 64@1 65. Corn dull at 83@84c. Oats—heavy at 60@65c. Rye steady at $1 00@1 05. Provisions quiet. Pork $17 37½. Bulkmeats 6½c; clear rib 9¼c. Bacon—shoulders 9¼c clear rib 10¼c; sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard 10¾c. Butter unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firmer at 99c.

TOLEDO, May 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Michigan $1 61; extra do $1 66; amber do $1 45½; No 2 red $1 44¾. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 69¾; seller May 69; seller June 69¼; no grade 65c. Oats No 1 a shade better at 56c; No 2 55c.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 27½; No. 2 $1 25. Oats—Demand good at full prices; No. 2 46½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 61½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 93½c; Barley dull and nominal; No. 1, $1 60; No. 2, $1 50.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Flour dull; superfine $4 50@5 50. Wheat dull; red $1 45@1 70; amber $1 75@1 76. Rye steady at 98c. Corn quiet at 85c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum dull and declining; crude 10½c; refined 14@14½c. Whisky held at 98½c.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—Cotton firm; low middling 17@17½c; middling 18c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 89@93c. Oats dull and nominal. Lard firm at 10½@10¾c. Bacon steady at 7½, 7¾, 10¼@10½c.

NASHVILLE, May 13.—Cotton dull at 15½@16½c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 01.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 47@1 56. Corn firm at 78@79c. Oats steady at 56@60c. Petroleum dull and nominal.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Sugar cured hams 13½c; plain 11½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 96c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 14, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No, 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 14, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	25c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	12@15c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	12
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₱ lb	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	$1 00
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₱ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ₱ lb	35c
Cranberries, per quart	15c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	25c
Rheubarb, 3 bunches	25c
Green peas, ¼ peck	50c
Lattuce, 3 bunches	10c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	50@60c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	20c

TEAS.

Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 90
Best black tea per lb	80
Choice black tea per lb	70
Fine black tea per lb	50
Best English tea per lb	90
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50

SUGARS.

Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c

FLOUR.

Best family flour, per bbl	$10

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice, per gallon	80
Choice Silver Drips	90
Choice Golden Syrup	90
Prime S. H. Molasses	60
Common S. H. Molasses	35
Maple Syrup per gal	1 40

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 14, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acts.				Magnesia cal	lb	80	@1 00
Acetic	lb	16	@ 20	—Carb	lb	35	@ 40
Citric	lb	1 65	@1 70	Manna S F	lb		@ 60
Oxalic	lb	26	@ 29	Morph sul	oz	6 70	@7 00
Sulph	lb		3½	Nutm No 1	lb		1 50
Tartaric	lb	65	@ 67	Oil anise			3 50@4 00
Alcohol,	gal	2 00	@2 20	Bergamot	lb	7 40	
Alum	lb		3½	Cassia			2 70
Cape	lb		20	—Cinnam'n	lb		2 70
Socot	lb		75	—Cloves	lb	4 50	
Am Carb	lb	27	@ 30	Cod			
Aqua	lb	11	@ 13	Cod liver	gal	2 00	@2 50
Annatto	lb	65	@ 80	Lemon	lb		5 75
Ashes				Linseed,	gal	1 05	@1 10
—Soda	lb	4½	@ 5½	Neats F,	gal	1 00	@1 50
Bal. Copa	lb	1 00	@1 07	Olive,	gal	1 75	@2 00
Bay Rum	gal	3 25	@3 50	—quarts	doz	6 25	@10 00
Bark				—pints	doz	3 25	@3 50
Cassia	lb	38	@ 40	Origan	lb	70	@1 20
Cinch Red	lb	1 30	@1 40	Peppermt	lb	6 00	@6 50
Cinch Pale	lb	80	@ 85	Rosemary	lb	1 00	@1 50
Cinch Com	lb	38	@ 40	Sassafras	lb	45	@ 50
Black Leaf				Sperm,	gal	2 30	@2 50
American	lb	5	@ 6	Tanners,	gal	68	@ 73
East India	lb	11	@ 12	Whale,	gal	88	@ 95
German	lb	7	@ 8	Winter'n	lb		5 75
Blue Mass	lb		1 00	Opium	lb	10 00	
Blue Vit	lb	13½	@14 ½	Pt Paris,	bbl	4 00	@4 50
Borax re	lb	20	@ 24	Potass.			
Brims roll	lb	4½	@ 5½	Bichrom	lb		25
—Flor Sul	lb	5½	@ 6½	Chlorate	lb	46	@ 49
Calomel	lb		1 90	Iodide	lb	5 25	@5 50
—English	lb		2 00	Putty	lb	4	@ 5
Camp ref	lb	38	@ 40	Quin sulp	oz	2 65	@2 75
Canthar's	lb		2 12	Rosin	lb	5 75	@6 80
Cham. Ger.	lb		45	Root			
—Roman	lb		47	Gentian	lb		@ 12
Chloroform	lb	1 28	@1 38	Ginger E I	lb		@ 18
Cloves	lb		@ 65	" Jamca	lb		@ 33
Cochineal	lb	80	@ 85	Ipecac pow	lb		@1 80
Cop lye case		7 75	@8 00	Jalap pow	lb		@ 85
Copperas	lb	2	@ 3	Liquorice	lb	16	@
Cream Tar	lb	50	@ 53	Rhub E I	lb	1 25	@1 50
Diabeta	lb	18	@ 20	Sarsa Hon	lb		58
Cudbear	lb	25	@ 35	Senega	lb		1 25
Emery En.	lb	10	@ 12	Valeri En	lb	38	@ 40
Et Nit spc	lb	40	@ 44	—Germ	lb	25	@ 30
—Sulph	lb	65	@ 70	Sal Ammo	lb	15½	@ 17
Ext Logw	lb	10½	@ 11	—Epsom	lb	3	@ 5
—Liq Cala	lb	44	@ 50	—Soda	lb	3½	@ 4
—Italian	lb	30	@ 33	Seed.			
—Sicily	lb		@ 25	Canary	lb		@ 7½
Fustic	lb	3	@ 4	Hemp	lb	7	@ 7½
Galls Ale	lb		@ 33	Cardamon	lb	70	@1 00
Gum				Mustard	lb	12	@ 15
Arabic sts	lb	30	@ 40	Senna Al	lb		@ 22
—Sorts	lb	30	@ 40	—Tin In	lb		@ 22
—White	lb	50	@ 55	Soda,			
Myrrh Turk	lb		@ 55	Bi Carb	lb	7	@ 8
Shellac	lb	0	@ 85	Soap Cast	lb	12½	@ 18
Trag s'rts	lb	45	@ 50	—Clast Mot	lb	8	@ 10
—Flake	lb	1 00	@1 10	Sugar L'd	lb	28	@ 28
Hoffm'n A	lb	40	@ 45	Turp sps	gal	56	@ 62
Indigo Ma	lb	1 00